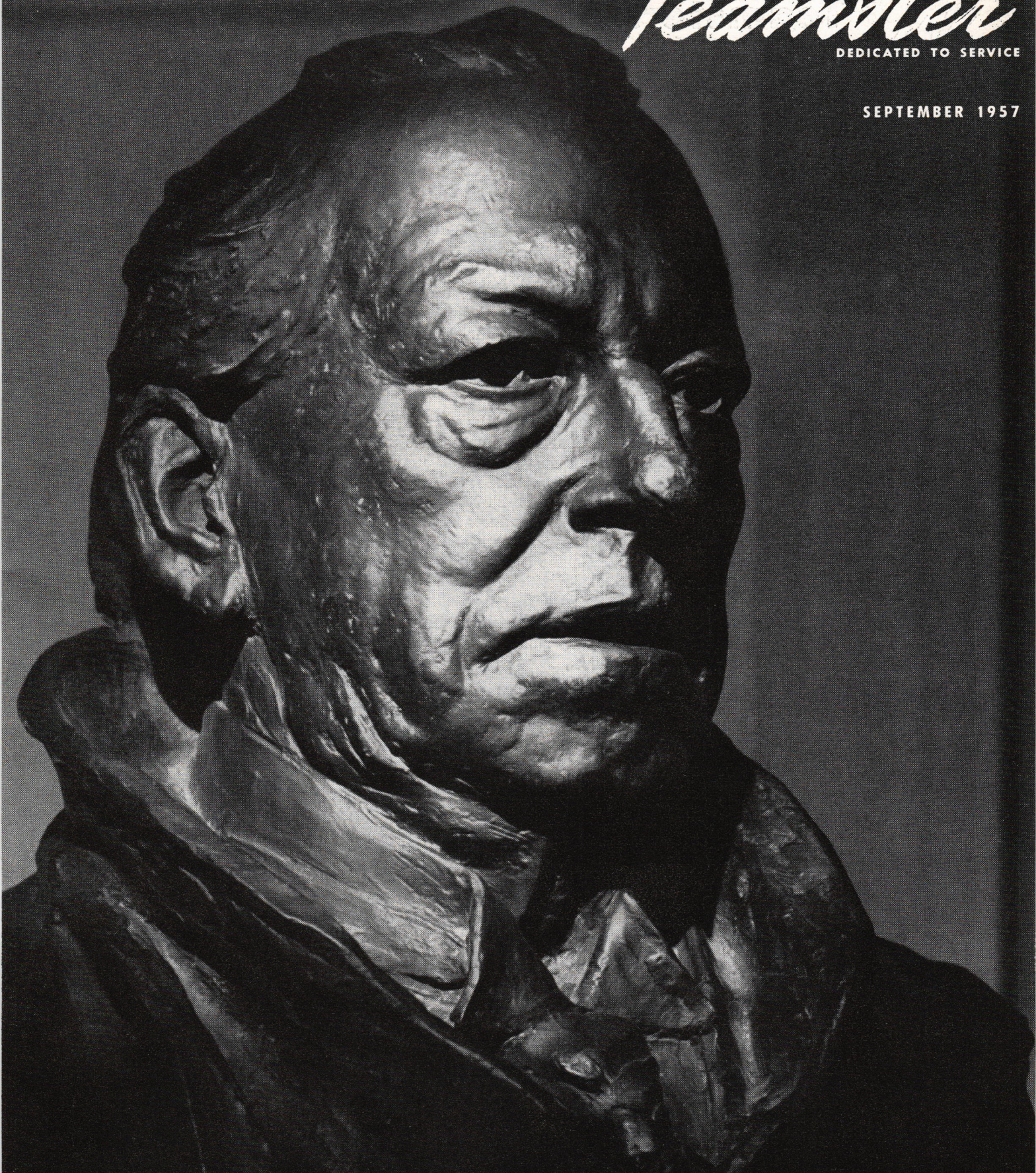


THE INTERNATIONAL
Teamster
DEDICATED TO SERVICE

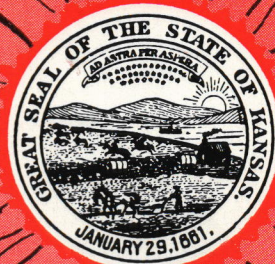
SEPTEMBER 1957



"So long as we have held fast to voluntary principles and have been actuated and inspired by the spirit of service, we have sustained our forward progress and we have made our labor movement something to be respected and accorded a place in the councils of our Republic. Where we have blundered into trying to force a policy or a decision, even though wise and right, we have impeded, if not interrupted, the realization of our aims."

SAMUEL GOMPERS

Teamsters Salute **KANSAS**



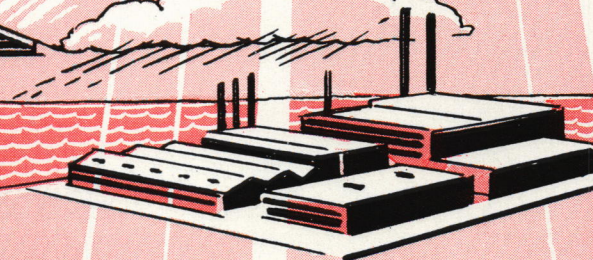
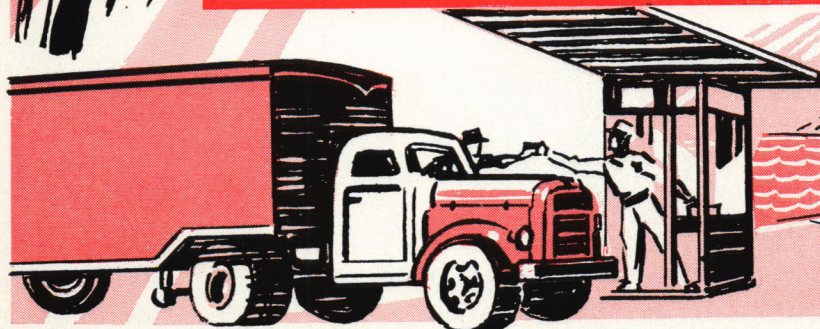
KANSAS, "the Sunflower State," has seen many fabulous characters stride across the wide stage of its rolling prairies in the course of its tumultuous history. Carry Nation, with hatchet flashing, waged her war against Demon Rum here. Here John Brown fought his first battle against slavery. Wild Bill Hickok's guns blazed against the "bad hombres" of this western frontier. Even today it is a land of action alive with people of vision.

This 34th state to enter the union lies smack in the geographical center of the nation; 92 per cent of its 82,276 square miles (ranking 13th) is in agricultural production. The nation's leading wheat-producing and flour-milling state with an estimated population of over 2,000,000 as of last year (it ranked 31st in 1950), also produces large quantities of livestock, grain, sorghums, hay and corn. It has the second-largest livestock market in the nation and ranks fourth in meat-packing. Kansas ranks fifth in petroleum production. Of its 105 counties, three-fourths have oil or gas production; one of the world's largest gas fields is in the southwest portion. Other minerals are zinc (it ranks second), salt, coal, lead and cement products.

The state is becoming increasingly industrialized with the aircraft industry zooming (Wichita is the third-ranking aircraft center in employment); assembly of autos, manufacture of chemicals and fertilizers, refining of petroleum and manufacture of machinery.

Coronado was the first European to travel through the area (in 1541); would find it easier going now with a 9,500-mile state highway system, a rural system ranking second in the nation and the 240-mile four-lane toll road from Kansas City through the capital, Topeka, and Wichita to the Oklahoma border. In-state Teamsters are vital to Kansas' economic life; out-state Teamsters praise its fine highways.

All Teamsters join together this month in rendering a hearty salute to the great state of Kansas.



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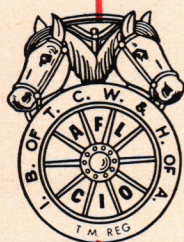
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THE INTERNATIONAL Teamster

DEDICATED TO SERVICE

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.
DAVE BECK, Editor

Vol. 54, No. 9

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POSTMASTERS—ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579P should be sent to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, Mailing List Department, 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington 18, D. C. Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington 18, D. C., by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, and entered as second class matter at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rates of postage provided for in Section 1108, Act of October 2, 1917. Authorized July 9, 1918. Printed in U.S.A. Subscription rates: Per annum, \$2.50; Single Copies, 25 cents. (All orders payable in advance.)



DAVE BECK

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

IN this Labor Day message, I strongly urge you to think back over the years and study the work, the teachings and the practices of men who started this great labor movement. I want you to consider how the words of Samuel Gompers whose sculptured features appear this month on the cover of our magazine would apply today.

Read that message on the cover and decide for yourselves whether it doesn't cut through all the confusion and uncertainty which exists today; ask yourself if the father of the American Federation of Labor didn't foresee the day when attempts would be made to superimpose on the rank-and-file a rule from the top of a centralized organization. The key to his warning is in his advocacy of "voluntary" principles as opposed to mandatory edicts.

This man was a careful observer. He knew what he was talking about when he told the El Paso AFL convention that: "So long as we have held fast to voluntary principles and have been actuated by the spirit of service, we have sustained our forward progress and we have made our labor movement something to be respected and accorded a place in the councils of our Republic. Where we have blundered into trying to force a policy or a decision even though wise and right, we have impeded, if not interrupted, the realization of our aims."

In effect, Samuel Gompers was enunciating at El Paso a doctrine of freedom for the individual union member. He was telling that convention that democracy must reign in the labor movement to make it effective; that autonomy and home rule are the cornerstones of its strength and the hallmark of its endurance.

Sam Gompers didn't say this would always be the easy way—he said it was the right way. And, by and large, it has been the hardest way. Gompers realized that there could never be an easy road for trade unionism in this country.

I would remind you that our great labor movement was born in strife, nurtured in adversity and tempered in the fires of resistance. Its present position was literally chiseled out of the granite-hard greed which once characterized many ruling segments of our business economy.

On this Labor Day that position is under assault by a virulent remnant of the forces which fought us every inch of the way during the early struggles. Among them are individuals who "bleed" publicly for the man who works with his hands and gets dirt under his fingernails while covertly trying to destroy his union.

In unctious tones, we are told that new union-regulating laws are needed for your "protection." What I want to know is where were all these self-appointed defenders of the rank-and-file when you teamsters, chauffeurs, helpers and other American laborers needed not only protection but actual rescue from the burden of long hours, low wages and impossible working conditions? Where were they when the fight was on to abolish company towns, do away with the almost automatic anti-strike injunction and outlaw the hired strike breakers who specialized in head-cracking?

I don't think you will find many of this breed took any part in the long, hard, heartbreaking struggle to give American workers the hope, the dignity and the security they so richly deserved.

To all of you who know the meaning of the expression "hit the bricks" and all it implies in terms of individual risk for the sake of principles and human decency, I want to say that the attack is a device aimed eventually at the gains you have made in the field of wages, hours, health and safety standards and fringe benefits.

I don't have to remind you that many lives, and much human blood were sacrificed to record these gains. If they are lost, it will be through a lack of vigilance and a failure on the part of responsible labor leaders to recognize the underlying motives of our adversaries. And it would be the greatest human tragedy of our era.

Fraternally,

General President.

The International Teamster

State of the Union

New Pension Plan

The day of inevitable retirement has been made happier for members of the IBT who can now qualify for benefits under a pension plan which recently became effective in 25 Central states.

Pension checks amounting to \$90 a month now are going to the first 320 trucking industry employees who exercised their rights under the new plan.

IBT Vice President James R. Hoffa, who negotiated the pension plan in 1955 and serves as one of its trustees, said "this is the beginning of one of the best pension programs in the United States and we expect to keep improving it as thousands more in our industry reach retirement age."

Liberal Benefits. The plan calls for normal retirement at age 60. At the outset it provides a monthly pension of \$90 for the first five years, and \$22.50 a month for life thereafter as a supplement to Social Security benefits.

Some 4,000 trucking firms have been contributing to the fund since Feb. 1, 1955, and it now totals about \$25 million, with an average increase of about \$1 million per month.

Hoffa explained the plan enables members to retire at any time between the ages of 60 and 70. Members must be employed in the industry 20 years to be eligible but may transfer jobs within the industry without losing pension credits.

The program also provides for disability return of contributions up to \$2,000 at age 45 and 15 years of service, and death benefit return of contributions up to \$2,000 after 10 years of employment.

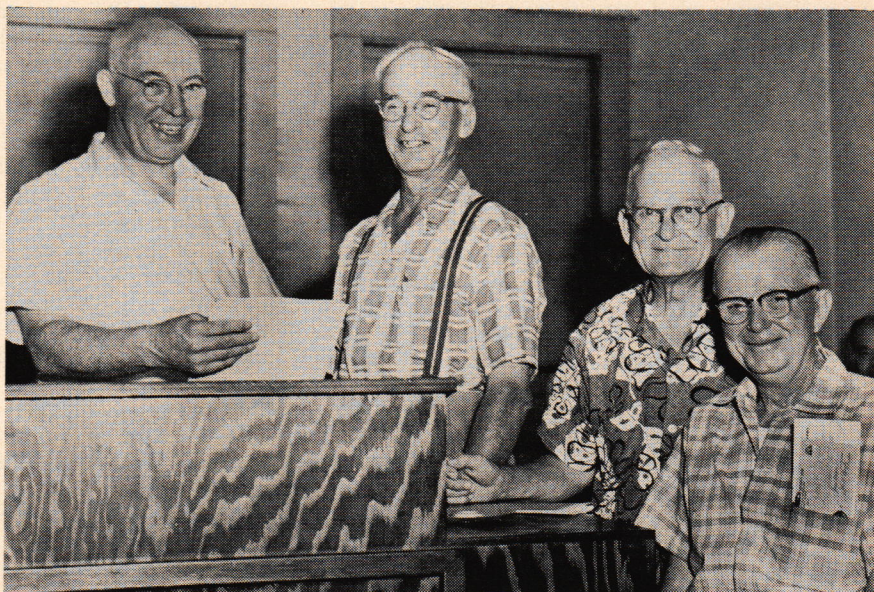
Checks Go Out. Issuance of the first checks provoked general happiness and joyous expressions of gratitude throughout the 25-state area. It was the occasion for rejoicing and reminiscing among many of those whose initial payments were as high as \$540.

One recipient, Guy A. Wells of St. Joseph, Mo., recalled working con-



Columbus (O.) Dispatch

PAY DAY FOR PENSIONERS—Six Ohioans get their first checks under Teamsters' new pension plan. Seated (l. to r.): Mrs. Rose H. Mabry, Mrs. Dorothy Daugherty, and Wright R. Watkins of Columbus. Standing: Dale Mann and Don Pfeiffer, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of Local 413; George L. Shy, Portsmouth; William F. Craft and Benjamin Cole, both of Cincinnati.



St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press

THREE HAPPY PENSIONERS—In St. Joseph, Mo., three veteran Teamsters (r. to l.) Chester B. Standifer, James E. Pierson, and Guy A. Wells each received a pension check for \$270 from Warren S. Welsh, union labor coordinator.

ditions on his first job with a team of mules and wagon.

"I worked all day, six days a week," said Wells. "I had to feed and care for my teams. I also had to keep their harness in repair and grease the wagon. In addition, I had to keep the barn clean, all for \$1 a day."

There was no need to remind any Teamster, whether retired or still active, how times have changed.

Milk Drivers Win

Wage increases, a \$100 monthly pension plan, improved holiday and vacation arrangements and other benefits were part of a new contract which ended a three-day strike of members of IBT Local 770 in New York.

The agreement with the Dairy Transport Association is retroactive to August 1 and will continue for three years. "It is the best contract we ever negotiated with the Association," said IBT Vice President Thomas L. Hickey who is trustee of Local 770.

Benefits for All. The contract calls for a 70-cent-an-hour pay increase over a three-year period. Forty cents is effective as of August 1 and boosts the new rates to an all-time high range of \$2.37 to \$2.47 hourly with \$2.06 going to those in the helper classification. Another fifteen cents hourly will become effective in each of the next two years.

A new feature of the contract is the \$100 monthly pension, exclusive of social security benefits. Two additional holidays, making a total of eight, will be granted Teamsters hereafter and the vacation schedule in the future will be one week after six months, two weeks after a year, three weeks after five years, and four weeks after 15 years.

The contract also calls for an increase in life insurance from \$2,000 to \$5,000 with double indemnity provisions, which goes to each of the approximately 1,000 Teamsters covered by the working pact.

The strike shut off all milk supplies to New York City where 12 million consumers would have been affected had not an early settlement been reached. The agreement was reached at a meeting, attended by federal, state and city mediators, which ran almost continuously for a day and night.

Dawn was breaking over New York's skyscrapers when the union negotiators and association representatives came to a meeting of minds. When the pact was initialed all trudged wearily off to sleep.

Miami Beach Awaits Teamsters

Plans went ahead feverishly during the month of August for the largest, most colorful convention in the long history of the Teamsters' union.

Although the September 30 convening date still was some weeks off, an air of excitement and enthusiasm already pervades Miami Beach and the convention offices of the IBT in the city's new auditorium and at the Eden Roc Hotel headquarters.

The preparations have been underway since March when Murray W. Miller, chairman of the Southern Conference and of the Convention Arrangements Committee, installed a staff at the Eden Roc to handle preliminary planning.

Since then, the task of preparing accommodations and entertainment for 1,883 official IBT delegates and their wives and children has developed into a full-blown operation.

General President Dave Beck has personally taken a hand to make sure that nothing is overlooked in preparing for the needs and entertainment of the delegates and their families. He is in almost daily contact with Mr. Miller and has made several personal trips to the convention site.

No Change Planned. He also has made doubly sure that the officials, the newspapers and the resort concessionaires in the Miami Beach area were advised that the IBT contemplates no change of plans which might move the convention to another part of the country.

Some concern on this score was expressed in Florida after the AFL-CIO abandoned earlier plans to hold its convention in Miami and decided to go to Atlantic City instead.

In all, some 3,500 persons are expected at Miami Beach for the convention, 17th in the union's history. As of August 15, more than 1,000 ladies had indicated their intention to be in attendance.

The festivities are scheduled to begin the night before the convention opens. At that time, the IBT's Southern Conference will play host at a dinner given in honor of the union's General Executive Board.

General President Beck will bang the gavel the following morning and thus signalize formal opening of the convention. The first day's activities will be given over to welcoming

speeches by Miami Beach officials and labor leaders and reports of the convention's Credentials and Rules Committees. After that, the delegates will be ready to get down to the important business of the convention.

Work Starts Tuesday. The convention sessions after Monday will deal with proposals for revising the union's Constitution, the election of officers and other matters. The Constitution Committee, under Chairman Einar O. Mohn, is currently holding a series of meetings to formulate recommended changes.

At the Fontainebleau Hotel, the IBT will sponsor three nights of fancy diving contests by worldwide contestants for the Amateur Athletic Union title beginning Monday. The semifinals of the contest will feature one of the nights under IBT sponsorship.

For those who prefer dancing, the union will provide facilities at the Eden Roc Hotel from eight o'clock until midnight. Miller emphasized that the music will be provided by big name bands and feature a different style each of the three nights.

While the delegates get down to work Tuesday, their wives and daughters will be treated to a three-hour luncheon and fashion show, beginning at 12:30 o'clock. To make sure that there will be ample room for all the women to attend, the IBT has arranged to hold two such affairs simultaneously at the Eden Roc and Fontainebleau Hotels.

TV Show Feature. During the day also the union has arranged to have tour boats available to take the ladies on a complete round of the sights in the Miami and Miami Beach areas.

The top feature of the entertainment schedule is planned for Thursday night in the convention auditorium. At that time, the union will sponsor a three-hour TV variety show which the conventioners will watch "live." Every act in the show will present a well-known TV personality—stars whom the delegates and their guests will have no difficulty recognizing.

(Other features of the official program and agenda will be included in a Special Convention edition of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER which will be sent out to the union membership prior to September 30.—Editor)



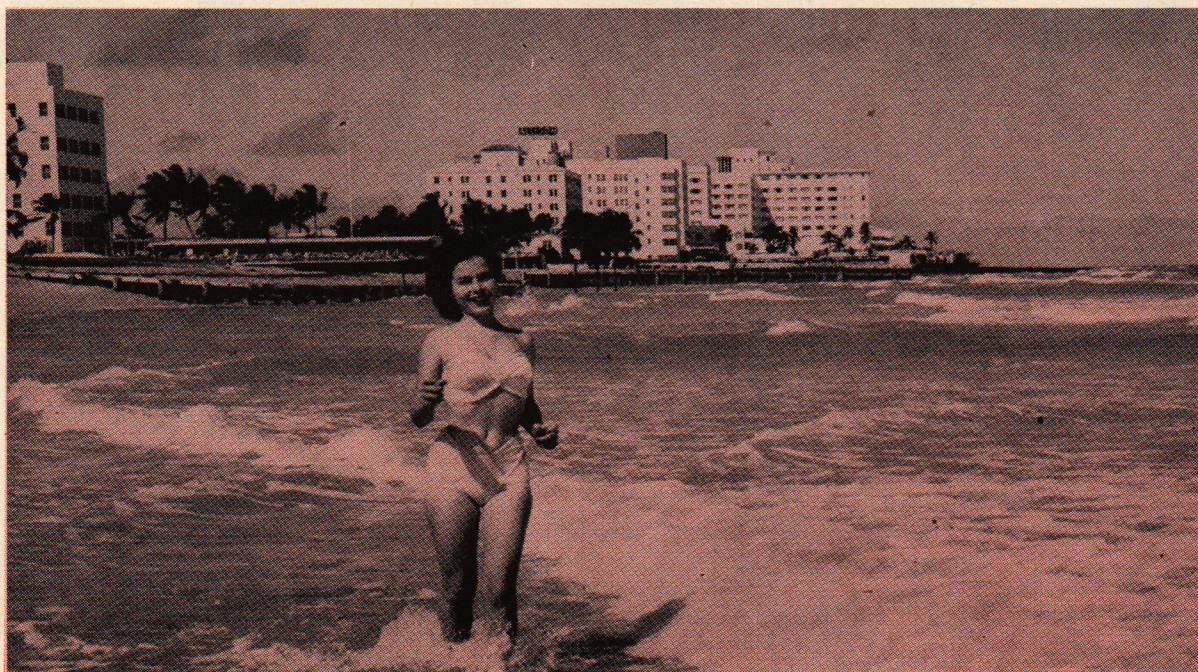
This is an aerial view of Miami Beach's fabulous stretch of ocean-front hotels along Collins Avenue.



In tropical Miami Beach, visitors like this one can pick their own bananas or avocados.



Boats, boats everywhere—Miamians and their visitors are "sailors" all.



Trademark of Miami Beach from its earliest days has been pretty girls, such as this Miss splashing in the surf.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

FOR THE 17th CONVENTION
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

The Constitution Committee has one of the major jobs of the 1957 convention. Committee members have been working for several sessions on the problem of revision. The final draft of the recommended changes will be drawn at a meeting of the committee in Miami Beach, Fla., ten days before the convention opens. The proposed revisions will be printed and available to the delegates when the gavel falls September 30. The committee membership is representative of all parts of Teamster territory.



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Chairman



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Washington, D. C.



JAMES R. HOFFA
Detroit, Michigan



FRANK BREWSTER
Seattle, Wash.



M. W. MILLER
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ROBERT HOLMES
Detroit, Mich.



LARRY STEINBERG
Toledo, Ohio



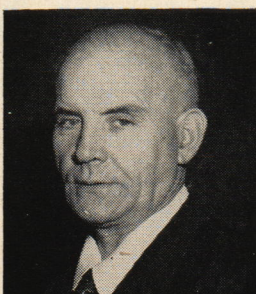
WILLIAM LEE
Chicago, Ill.



NORMAN KEGEL
Pittsburgh, Penna.



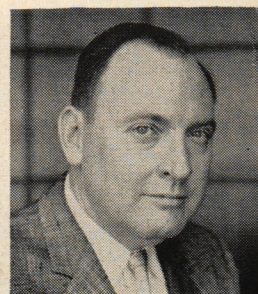
R. COHEN
Philadelphia, Penna.



THOMAS HICKEY
New York, N. Y.



WELDON MATHIS
Atlanta, Ga.



CHARLES WINTERS
New Orleans, La.



J. W. MORGAN
Miami, Fla.

Drivers Seek Pay Boost

Action on a pay raise for drivers employed by New York City has been asked of the Salary Appeals Board by Henry Feinstein, president, Local 237, Teamsters.

Mr. Feinstein sent Chairman Harold A. Felix of the Appeals Board the following letter:

"As the Board of Estimate has referred back to the Salary Appeals Board the recommendation the Salary Board made on pay of motor vehicle operators, Local 237, Teamsters, asks the Salary Board to recommend pay increases promptly. Our union is asking to have operators reallocated one additional grade, to Grade 7. As you know, it previously got them a raise from grade 5 to 6.

"Also, Local 237 is presenting a strong case to the Comptroller for rates for those operators engaged in the construction and maintenance of public works.

Objection. "Meanwhile, your resolution for premium pay for truck drivers, 50 cents and \$1 a day extra, depending on tonnage, is back on your desk. Please don't let it stay there much longer. The resolution would have been effective July 1 last, only a representative from some other union objected and asked that the whole question be referred back to you. Thus the longer you delay, the longer the delay of premium rates endures.

"We urge premium rates of \$1 for trucks up to four tons, \$2 for trucks up to and including seven tons and for more than seven tons."

Prevailing rates to truck drivers, Mr. Feinstein commented, tend naturally to bring reflected pay benefits to chauffeurs of passenger cars.

'Dinty' Gets the Time

George T. "Dinty" Blackman of Vancouver, B. C., was a surprised fellow recently when Milk Salesdrivers' and Dairy Employees' Union Local No. 464, honored him for his more than 38 years of distinguished service to his union, his job and his community.

"Dinty" was presented with a handsome mantel clock as a token of the esteem with which he is held for his unselfish efforts. They began back in 1919 when he took employment with the Standard Milk Company in Vancouver.

Teamster Honored

The honor of being a server at the fifth annual Labor Day Mass, solemnized at the Shrine of the Sacred Heart in Washington, was accorded to John J. McBurney, counsel for Teamsters Joint Council 55.

Assisting McBurney as server was Joseph I. Creager, president of Local 26 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

After the special Mass, one of the many celebrated throughout the country on Labor Day, a wreath was placed at the Statue of the late James Cardinal Gibbons in recognition of his contribution to the cause of labor-management relations.

The firm is now known as the Fraser Valley Milk Producers Co-operative Association but it's the same one that Dinty started out with as a milkman and where he performed that chore until 1950. It was then that he became a victim of the mechanization of the firm's delivery fleet and was transferred to the maintenance department of the dairy. To this day he is still one of their most productive employees and still going strong.

Through the years charter member Dinty has held every office in Local 464 right on up to and including President. Currently he serves as warden at 464's meetings and never fails to be there first to have the attendance book ready for signatures



For over 38 years of service as a charter member of Milk Salesdrivers and Dairy Employees Union, Local No. 464, George 'Dinty' Blackman of Vancouver, B. C., (left) receives a handsome mantel clock from John Brown, former secretary of the local.

when members arrive.

A student of first aid since he was eleven years old, Dinty has on many occasions been commended for helping injured people. He is a recipient of the coveted Pasteur Medal for saving a woman's life when she was overcome by gas in her home. Then again, the dairy's ball teams feel they might fall apart without Trainer Dinty who administers rubdowns, cares for pulled muscles, sprained ankles, aches, and pains.

The inscription on the clock reads, "G. T. Blackman, Charter Member, February 17, 1919. Milk Salesdrivers and Dairy Employees Union, Local No. 464."

Vancouverites agree that there isn't a clock big enough to record the time he has given for the welfare of others since 1919.

Milk Distributors

Local 647 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has been granted a license to distribute milk in a strike area in the vicinity of Trenton, Ontario.

The application by the Teamsters to the town council followed an appeal by housewives in Trenton and at the RCAF housing development in Middleton Park for renewal of milk deliveries suspended by a strike involving 75 drivers and six local dairies at Trenton and nearby Belleville.

The drivers struck for a five-day week with six-day delivery and \$5-a-week pay increase and other rights for inside workers.

A Helping Hand

Joint Council 42 of the IBT offered a helping hand to Los Angeles' 1957 million-dollar Community Chest drive.

The council has made available to the Community Chest, rent-free, the building that formerly housed the Teamsters' Security Fund. So the Chest has ample facilities from which it is directing the charitable undertaking.

Teamster Named to Panel

John L. Koch, investigator in the Bureau of Excise Taxes, New York City Comptroller's office, and a delegate of the investigator's chapter, Local 237, Teamsters, has been named as the employee representative on the hearing panel for the New York City Reclassification Board.

**TO: Members of the General Executive Board,
Joint Councils and Local Unions**

August 26, 1957.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

I have made it a practice since the Senate Committee started functioning to advise you month by month of the progress of our International Union as to membership and general conditions. I am again very happy to report that our membership for July 1957 as against July 1956 shows a per capita tax increase of 22,761. We have shown an increase every month continually throughout 1957 over the comparative month of 1956 and in the quarterly reports comparative increases show the same thing. For instance, the first six months of 1957 showed an increase over the same six months of 1956 of 50,912.

We have continued our growth and development despite adverse publicity emanating from Washington and elsewhere. The intensification that has marked the action of all of our organizers and personnel throughout the United States, Canada and elsewhere has stimulated an ever increasing membership.

In addition, we have carefully analyzed every wage demand of our local unions and have not hesitated to use every bit of our economic strength, regardless of cost to us, to obtain increased wages and better conditions for our membership. The Railway Express Agency strike lasting around three months, the recent milk hauling strike in New York, and many others have demonstrated that we will not compromise our original demands designed to help meet the increased cost of living confronting our people everywhere. The best proof of whether or not our leadership throughout our entire jurisdiction is ably representing our people is to compare the progress they have made in wages, hours and conditions of employment with those achieved by other unions.

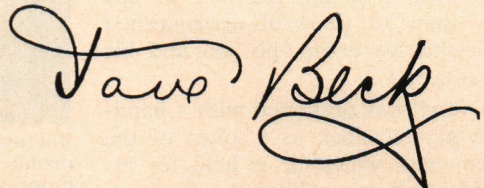
I am giving particular attention to the New York situation. I have sent a letter to all of our local unions affiliated with Joint Council No. 16 in New York City for certain data to be analyzed so that we may be certain that every union we charter is honestly trying to gain the finest wages, hours and conditions of employment possible in the area.

Locals which become affiliated with this International Union must be held responsible for obtaining the very finest of wages, hours, conditions and fringe benefits. I will give particular attention to the New York situation to make positively certain that every resource available to this International Union—its economic strength, its finances, its working relations with other unions and cooperation among all locals—will be used to positively insure that New York is second to none in wages and working conditions. In my opinion this is true now but if there are any exceptions, these will be corrected.

So far during the month of August, per capita to the International Union reflecting membership is ahead of the same period last year.

In my judgment, this International Union through its intensified organizing activity will continue to expand and grow.

Fraternally yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Dave Beck". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Dave" and the last name "Beck" clearly distinguishable.

General President.

**TO: All Local Unions Affiliated With Joint Council of Teamsters
No. 16 of New York City**

August 23, 1957

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

The adverse publicity emanating from recent Senate hearings on the New York situation leaves the erroneous inference that we are not getting the finest wages, hours and conditions of employment for our members.

As you know, this is positively not true. I would say that the vast majority of the membership of our local unions in New York are receiving as good, if not higher wages and enjoying comparable, if not better hours and working conditions than are the workers in similar jobs anywhere in the U. S., Canada, Alaska or Hawaii.

This communication is to ask that you forward to my office immediately copies of all your contracts. We want to make a thorough study of their provisions so that we can show exactly how much higher the benefits obtained by the Teamsters are when compared with those obtained by Teamsters and other unions elsewhere.

Furthermore, we intend to use the data collected in New York as a barometer to assist our members in other parts of the country.

The contracts should include breweries, both inside and out; construction drivers, local cartage, milk and other phases of our organized operation. I am sure the only places in New York that might show lower comparative wages are in those spots where the workers are not fully organized. The taxicab drivers might be an example of this.

When the study is complete, I plan to assign an organizing staff to New York to work in conjunction with our International office there and the New York Joint Council under the direction of its Executive Board.

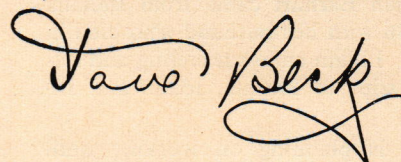
Needless to say, the International Union will finance any necessary program of this sort. Also, we will authorize and finance strike action wherever necessary.

We have no interest in any local union in New York or anywhere else except for the purpose of securing the finest wages, hours and conditions of employment that it is possible for this International Union and its affiliated organizations to obtain. We promise that we will give this immediate attention and we will elevate wages, hours and conditions of employment, not only in New York, but everywhere else.

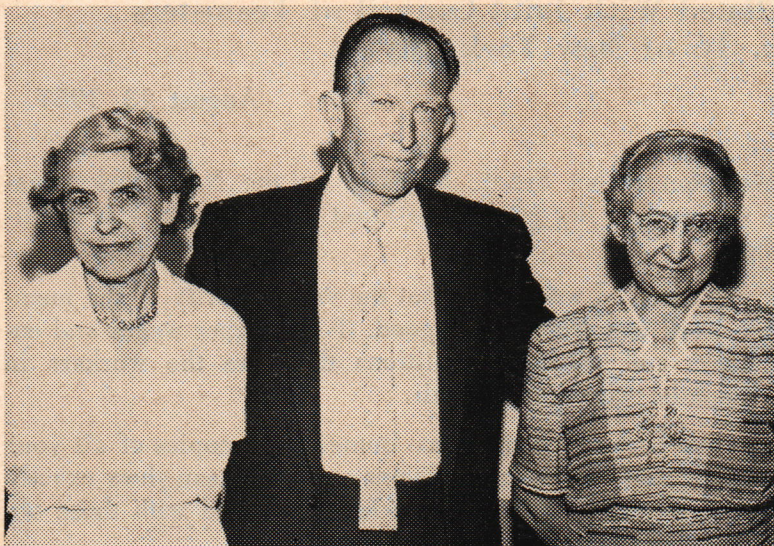
We have demonstrated in the Railway Express Agency situation and many others in the last number of years that we can, through the economic strength of this organization, obtain the finest possible conditions and we intend to do it for everyone in New York—even for the few who may constitute only 1 or 2 per cent of the total New York membership. We will look into the situation of any locals which are not doing an effective job for their membership.

Please give this your immediate attention. Assign someone of your staff to secure the contracts without delay and send them to the Washington office, as we want this program 100 per cent under way so that we can aid it by any necessary action at our International Convention in September in Miami Beach.

Faternally yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dave Beck". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "B" at the end.

General President.



AGE DOESN'T MATTER—Barney Volkoff, president of Teamsters' Local 357, is shown with Evelena Salter (left), 71, and Lillian Earhart, 81, who are believed to be the oldest working active women Teamsters.

Age Doesn't Count

Local 357 of Los Angeles is mighty proud of a distinction that sets it apart from other Teamster unions.

Its membership embraces two of the oldest working women Teamsters in the United States in Evelena Salter and Lillian Earhart.

Lillian, who is a hale and hearty 81, and Evelena, who is 10 years younger, are both actively employed in the office of Southern California Freight Lines. Evelena hasn't missed a day's work since 1935 and Lillian's record shows only one day's absence in the past 13 years.

Evelena came to Los Angeles in 1922 from Windsor, Ont., and went to work for Triangle and Orange County Express which later became Southern California Freight Lines. She joined Teamsters Local 208 in 1941 and transferred to Local 357 in 1945.

Outside Interests. Unmarried. Evelena likes to sew and take long walks. For the past 11 years she has made a pilgrimage to her home town every year to visit her two brothers and two sisters.

Lillian Earhart came from Indiana in 1936 with her husband who died in 1944. Lillian enjoys traveling and has made trips to Florida, Idaho and Indiana.

She is planning on working until the first of the year and then will retire and possibly visit the old home town of Indianapolis.

On the Cover

The Samuel Gompers bust shown on the front cover is the central figure in the "Gompers Corner" at the AFL-CIO building in Washington, D. C. The bust by L. E. Roslyn, sculptor, was executed in 1919, shortly after World War I.

The bronze bust is regarded not only as a good likeness of the venerated labor leader, but as a strong representation of the determined and fighting spirit of the longtime AFL president.

The Gompers Corner bust is one of several made of the late AFL leader during his lifetime. In 1916 a group of friends prevailed on Gompers to sit for his portrait by the Chicago sculptress, Kathleen Wheeler. This bust was presented to the AFL at the November 1916 convention.

In 1919 the Roslyn bust, shown on the front cover, was done. In 1924 M. W. Dykaar did a bust of Gompers which the Executive Council presented to the National Museum. A year later at the request of the Secretary of Labor, the bust was moved to the Labor Department building where it is now located.

Wm. Green Clinic

When the William Green Memorial Fund Committee of the AFL-CIO voted a grant of \$25,000 to endow a clinic at Children's Hospital in Washington for the study and treatment of cystic fibrosis, another chapter was written in a dramatic and heart-warming story.

The story began when Jim Weber, a member of the Washington Newspaper Guild and a writer and photographer for Ransdell, Inc.—publishers of a number of union publications—lost his nine-year old daughter, Dee-Dee, in March, 1956. She was afflicted with cystic fibrosis.

Weber set his mind and heart on encouraging more research and education in the disease. His work in this field led him to the presidency of the D. C. Area Chapter of the National Research Foundation of Philadelphia.

Some months ago, during a chance meeting with Joe Keenan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Weber discussed the dreaded disease and convinced him of the need of work in the field. Keenan, a member of the William Green Memorial Fund Committee, suggested that Weber apply for a grant which produced \$25,000.

It is now planned to establish a clinic to be named after William Green, at the hospital to give specialized treatment to young victims of CF through cooperation between the clinic and private physicians. It is believed this will be medical history's first such endowed clinic especially established for the care of CF patients.

CF is a disease of unknown cause in infants and young children which affects mainly the lungs and the pancreas. Early diagnosis and specialized treatment such as the clinic will provide will, it is hoped, result in a great saving in lives and suffering.

Seek Union Aid

Real estate companies are finding it so difficult to get suitable financing that they now are turning to trade unions for help.

"Due to the current tight money market," the M & E Realty & Mortgage Company of Philadelphia said in letters seeking funds from unions, "we find it necessary to develop additional sources of mortgage funds in order to accommodate the requirements of our many clients."

Exposure for Exposure's Sake

THE investigative procedures of a Congressional committee are peculiar indeed.

The twists and turns frequently are so well concealed in a maze of half-truths and unrelated, yet somewhat similar events, that even the more astute students of Congressional procedures and best of legal brains are befuddled and bewildered.

All too often events are made to appear what they actually are not. And the witness or the accused, as the case may be, denied the right to cross-examine is left defenseless and helpless.

His only hope is that the day may come when, in a court of law, he will be granted his inherent right to seek and get justice. But all too often that opportunity to seek vindication never comes.

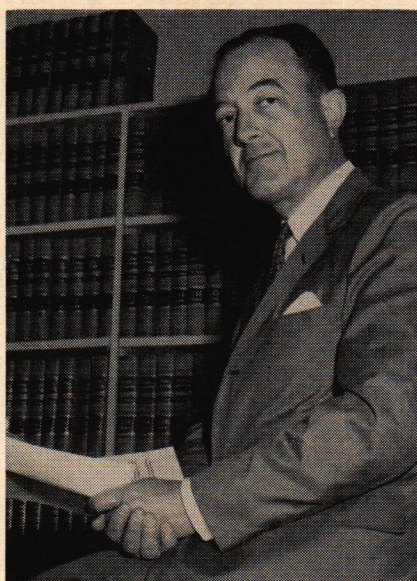
Further evidence of the injustice that comes from only partial stories being told before investigating committees is provided through an exchange of letters between two principals in the widely-publicized probe the Select Senate Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field has been conducting.

To most of America—at least that portion which finds the telecast of a Congressional hearing irresistible—this group is known as the McClellan Committee, getting its name from the Arkansas Democrat who serves as chairman. One of its targets has been James G. Cross, International President of the Bakery Workers' Union.

Bias Charged. The incident which is all-revealing stems from sharply-worded correspondence between Cross' attorney, Abraham J. Harris, and Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy and revolves around a contract the union negotiated with Zion Industries, Inc., of Zion, Ill.

In a letter sent on July 6 to Chairman McClellan attorney Harris charged that committee investigator George M. Kopecky pursued a "biased and partisan" approach while looking into the Zion contract negotiations.

Harris informed McClellan that Kopecky "called three employees of Zion Industries on the telephone; dictated to each of them a petition expressing dissatisfaction with the existing collective bargaining agreement between Zion Industries and the Union; and asked them to circulate the petitions for signature among the



ABRAHAM J. HARRIS
He Spoke His Mind

Zion employees . . . and to mail the signed petitions to him in Washington. I am reliably informed that when at least one of such petitions was circulated . . . the prospective signers were told the petition 'was from Washington, from the Senate' and that some employees signed the petition for this reason.

"From this information it appears that Mr. Kopecky has gone far beyond the normal role of an impartial investigator. In dictating and instigating the circulation of the petitions, he created a device to exploit the dissatisfaction which is normal in almost any union contract situation—not for the purpose of ascertaining the objective



ROBERT F. KENNEDY
And He Got Told Off

facts about the Zion situation but, rather, in order to adduce proof to support his own preconceptions about those facts."

Kennedy Replies. No response came from Senator McClellan but on July 11 Counsel Kennedy wrote Harris that the latter apparently had been misinformed.

"Mr. Kopecky very properly attempted to obtain information from as many members of the plant as he could," Kennedy stated. "In my opinion Mr. Kopecky would have been derelict had he failed to obtain the views of rank-and-file members. . . .

"After interviewing certain employees, Mr. Kopecky prepared statements which embodied the facts as related by them and which they eagerly signed. . . . For your information, the dissatisfaction with the situation at Zion was not suggested or preconceived by Mr. Kopecky but was asserted and affirmed by the union members themselves."

Kennedy insisted the statements were circularized and signed on an entirely voluntary basis by the employees and added:

"If your client wishes to obtain voluntary statements from union employees expressing their satisfaction with the manner in which the Zion contract has been handled, the Committee would be quite willing to accept them just as it is willing to accept voluntary statements expressing dissatisfaction."

In a sharp reply on July 15, Harris asked "would not Mr. Kopecky also have secured statements from those employees who indicated their satisfaction with the Zion contract if this were an investigation truly directed at ascertaining all facts?"

The attorney told Kennedy that he had not realized "this was an adversary proceeding of Committee v. Cross" but had been under the apprehension "the Committee was conducting an investigation to ascertain all facts, not merely those adverse to Mr. Cross or the Bakery Union."

Shocked By Unfairness. Harris informed Kennedy that it is only proper that whenever "you find relevant, material, and pertinent facts which are favorable to Mr. Cross or to the

Union, they are not to be forgotten, discarded or withheld. They should be aired in public hearing with all the publicity which has been attendant upon your development of the facts from which you have drawn unfavorable inferences.

"If investigators are instructed to bring in only unfavorable data, or if only the unfavorable data are brought to light and the favorable are buried, then I think we have an investigation which as much invades the rights of individuals as does exposure 'for the sake of exposure.'"

"The type of investigation Mr. Kopecky conducted at Zion, by exploiting the dissatisfaction of a few employees there, could only serve to further dissension within the Union ranks, employee unrest, and bad employer-employee relations. I am shocked not only by your indication that such investigation was conducted on your instructions, but also by your attempt to justify such a one-sided investigation, designed only to turn up half the truths, the adverse ones; leaving the burden upon somebody else to come in with the other half.

Union Breaking. "I trust that you are aware that if Mr. Kopecky's activities which you condone and justify had been conducted by an employer or by someone acting on behalf of an employer, he would have been guilty of an unfair labor practice under the Taft-Hartley Act. These are union-breaking activities, and I do not think it behooves a Senate Committee to engage in them even though it is not subject to the Taft-Hartley Act."

On July 16 Counsel Kennedy replied to Harris in a letter which dealt at some length with testimony given by witnesses before the McClellan Committee. This brought a quick rejoinder from Harris who claimed Kennedy was "unresponsive" to statements made in his own letter of the 15th. Harris added:

"I must take with a grain of salt your continued assurance that had you found evidence favorable to Mr. Cross, you would have introduced it at the hearings. Mr. Kopecky testified that he found such evidence. Did you introduce it?"

"The record is clear that your investigation was aimed not at developing all the facts concerning the charges that had been made, but only at the corroboration of those charges."

So the matter rests . . . and the so-called McClellan hearings go on.

Colorful Story of Gompers Era Related in A. F. of L. History

ORGANIZED labor is getting its story told, or at least much of it in the pages of histories. Individual unions have been the subjects of histories and various segments of the labor movement and labor's history have likewise been the subject of avid literary endeavor.

The most significant labor book to come off the presses in many a year, however, does not concern one union, but many—a whole federation. This book is the story of the AFL entitled "The A. F. of L. in the Time of Gompers." The author is Phillip Taft, professor of economics at Brown University, Providence, R. I. Taft is no stranger to the labor movement; he is one of its outstanding students and scholars and has behind him an impressive array of writing on organized labor and its problems.

This 508-page book is the first volume of a projected study of the

spokesman for the major segment of the organized workers of the United States and Canada. Without authority or pretensions, the A. F. of L. was nevertheless able to become a driving force in providing assistance and leadership to the workers of the North American continent."

In pursuing his objective Mr. Taft had access to much hitherto unreleased material from the heretofore closed files of the American Federation of Labor. His study of original sources, extensive interviewing of many personalities who enacted some role or other in the Gompers era helps bring both authenticity and a high degree of useful information to a much needed piece of historical exposition, exposition which has been properly praised by many in and out of the union movement.

Of especial interest to students of the labor movement is the list of references found at the end of each chapter. This bibliography of the period adds immeasurably to the usefulness of Mr. Taft's excellent book.

Imprint Stamped

Since the book is the A. F. of L. in the Gompers era and since Mr. Gompers played so great a role in the formation and leadership of the Federation, there is, as might be expected, an unusual amount of information about Gompers, the man and the labor leader. Since the Gompers imprint is strongly stamped on the Federation, it is well to note and examine the origin of some of his doctrines and the rationale of his way of thinking.

After the beginnings, the conflict with the Knights of Labor and the efforts to get a labor movement under way, it is interesting to note the emergence of national unions as craft organizations and as affiliates of the A. F. of L.

Among those national unions Gompers is credited with helping to create is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Taft says that the Teamsters comprised a union initially built out of unions established by the Federation. In November 1898 the A. F. of L. called a convention of team drivers to found a national union. A Team Drivers' International Union was formed and a constitution largely devised by

THE A. F. of L. IN THE TIME OF GOMPERS by Philip Taft, Professor of Economics, Brown University; Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York, N. Y.; 508 pages; price \$6.75; published 1957.

American Federation. This first volume covers the founding of the A. F. of L., its background and carries the story through the death of Samuel Gompers and the election of William Green. With that episode the book stops and presumably the next volume will be "The A. F. of L. in the Time of William Green," or perhaps from the end of the Gompers era until the merger with the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1955, marking a distinct turning point in the story of organized labor in North America.

Policy Examined

Professor Taft studies the Federation as an entity in itself as separate from its affiliates of which it was composed. He says at the outset that the "study examines the evolution of the policy and programs within the Federation and seeks to describe the problems, conflicts and activities of the A. F. of L. as an independent institution and the



Left: Impressive statue honoring AFL's pioneer statesman in Gompers Square in Washington, D. C.

Below: A portrait of Gompers in the prime of his service as leader of the union movement.



Gompers at work in his memento-filled office. Barely visible on the window are large letters, "A. F. of L."



Always a supporter of charitable drives, Gompers here welcomes "Red Cross child" in his office in 1923.



The "big three" in AFL leadership during the immediate years after Gompers' death were, from left: John L. Lewis of the Mine Workers, Daniel J. Tobin of the Teamsters and William Green, who succeeded Gompers as AFL president.



Even during World War I, organized labor was taking an important role in world affairs. Above are members of the second American Labor Mission to visit Great Britain, France and Italy, August to November, 1918. Seated are Sam Gompers (left) and C. L. Blaine. Standing: Edgar Wallace, Guy Oyster, W. J. Bowen and John P. Frey.

A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison. The Federation asked all locals in the teaming business to affiliate.

It is interesting to note that one of the first problems to vex the new Teamsters' union is still present. "Owner drivers presented the new union with its first serious problem," says the author. Some of the locals had owner-driver who were unwilling to hire union drivers!

In 1901 when dues were raised Local 25 in Boston, a major affiliate, threatened to secede and form a rival union. Gompers through his office

Soft for Supers

Union construction men, about to start work on a new \$70,000,000 forty-seven-story Rockefeller Center building, discovered how times have changed for the Sidewalk Superintendents Club.

When the club first started nearly 20 years ago, facilities consisted of a few small holes bored in a fence for interested passersby to look through.

At the new Rockefeller Center construction site the Sidewalk Superintendents will have a "65-foot-long combination observation deck and clubhouse, covered with a gaily-striped canopy, adorned with flower boxes and big picture windows."

In addition to benches, the observation deck will be equipped with toy cranes, bulldozers and trucks to help along the discussions and arguments. These plush conveniences reminded the *N. Y. Herald Tribune* that the Sidewalk Superintendents Club was started in 1938 as the result of a "brush" between Capital and Labor.

"Capital, in the form of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had stopped alongside the hole in the ground that was to become the Associated Press Building and cast a sidewalk superintendent's eye over the swarming activity below. Then Labor, in the form of an unknown and unknowing worker, grabbed Rockefeller by the arm and said, 'Keep moving, Buddy.' Rockefeller went home and formed a club that has since been imitated all over the world wherever construction is in progress."

and aid of Massachusetts labor leaders was able to thwart a permanent split in the Teamsters.

The owner-driver problem was still present and a Team Drivers' National Union, claiming 47 locals and 28,000 members, applied for A. F. of L. affiliation and this group had no owner-drivers. At the urging of the A. F. of L. Executive Council the old Teamster group removed the owner-driver clause from its constitution and forbade such membership. The A. F. of L. worked hard to bring the two groups together and by 1903 a joint convention was held and one organization emerged.

But there was further dissension in the early days with dissatisfaction over President Cornelius P. Shea. He involved the union in a bitter strike against Montgomery Ward and soon Shea was ousted from office. To succeed him the union elected Daniel J. Tobin who served as general president until December, 1952.

Gompers' role in many another union's early efforts is recounted in the Taft book. While space is too limited to do more than suggest the scope of the book, it should be pointed out that Gompers and his colleagues wrestled with many problems which are with us today. He opposed political affiliation, but did not hesitate to lay down a "platform" for labor on a non-partisan basis. He strongly advocated discussion and debate on the issues confronting labor and the nation. He was against socialism but wanted "a guarantee that employment, remunerative and healthful, is accorded to all." He spelled out his idea for shorter hours saying "as long as there is one man who seeks employment and cannot obtain it, the hours of labor are too long."

The principle of autonomy was early established and recognized and well adhered to by Gompers, although "advice" to unions was freely given. The principle of craft unionism was followed, but it is interesting to note that in 1912 the A. F. of L. convention debated long and seriously an industrial unionism resolution. The resolution was defeated 10,934 to 5,929; although the cause lost the minority vote was a healthy one.

Gompers was a strong patriot and supported loyally the Government in peace and war. He gave vigorous backing to the war effort in World War I. He put citizenship before unionism. A man of Old World birth and traditions, Gompers was

able to see the importance also of participation in world affairs. He worked with unions of other nations, was active in numerous international conferences and was one of the initiators of a movement leading to the founding of the International Labor Organization.

It was attendance at an international conference that marked the last chapter of his life, for he died on American soil shortly after becoming ill at the Pan-American Labor Federation meeting in Mexico. His death marked the end of an era. When his successor was named President Tobin, on the Executive Council, threw his support to William Green because he represented one of the largest of the A. F. of L. affiliates, the Mine Workers. Thus began a new era in labor —after one which had been guided by Samuel Gompers for all but one year of his affiliation with it from the founding in 1886 until 1924.

Romantic State

The State of Pennsylvania has proven it has a romantic soul. It has slapped down an unfeeling employer who fired a girl while she was on her honeymoon.

Mary McGinnis was employed as a pharmacist at \$2-an-hour in Lansdowne, Pa. When she decided to marry her boy friend in the Army, she got a leave of absence from the pharmacy and took off on her honeymoon.

But when the happy bride returned a few weeks later to claim her job she discovered she had been fired and replaced. This almost disillusioned Mary for good in all employers. Her mood wasn't helped any when her application for unemployment benefits was turned down.

A referee's decision declared Mary to be a "voluntary quit without cause of a necessitous and compelling nature."

Mary decided, however, to appeal the decision and carried her case to the Unemployment Compensation Board of Review. It was here that the State took a dim view of the unromantic employer and referee.

Mary's honeymoon, ruled the Board of Review, was, in effect, "an indefinite leave" and she is entitled to as much unemployment compensation as she can collect.

Building Trades Convention

Crafts Firm on Jurisdiction

FURTHER clarification and definition of the jurisdictional lines between the Building & Construction Trades Department and the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO are under way. Steps toward a re-evaluation and a reanalysis of a declaration of policy of the AFL-CIO was promised as the result of action taken at a special convention of the Building & Construction Trades Department at Atlantic City, N. J., last month.

The problem of jurisdiction has been one which has vexed building trades unions since long before the official merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1955.

The building tradesmen met in convention against the background of this long-standing dispute. Eighty delegates from the affiliated unions were registered at the special one-day convention and to these were added some 150 observers, members of affiliates.

The convention had been called by Department President Richard J. Gray to discuss the jurisdictional matter and to act on recommendations to revise the constitution.

IBT Men Present

Teamsters were represented by five delegates: Vice President James Hoffa,

Detroit, Mich.; Harold Thirion, director, Building & Construction Drivers Trade Division, Washington, D. C.; Roy Williams, president, Joint Council 56, Kansas City, Mo.; J. F. Ward, secretary-treasurer, Local 216, San Francisco, Calif., and Ralph Dixon, international representative, Southern Conference of Teamsters, Dallas, Tex.

The convention considered the constitution before getting into the discussion of the jurisdictional differences. The constitution changes resulted from action by the department's Executive Council in making revisions which were subsequently approved by the department's general presidents.

The revisions included the addition of two members to the council, changes in some of the representation procedure and an increase in per capita tax from one to two cents. The new members of the Council elected at Atlantic City are James Lyon, Iron Workers' president, and John Rooney, Plasterers' president. On the Executive Council are ten general officers from affiliated members. Included in this group is General President Dave Beck of the Teamsters.

When the delegates registered for the Atlantic City convention, they were given a detailed chronology of the dispute on jurisdiction between the building trades unions and the in-

dustrial type unions dating back to pre-merger days.

Wide Differences

A series of meetings has been held, committees have been named and numerous conferences have taken place during the last two years, with the result that a wide area of disagreement still remains.

In July the president of the AFL-CIO transmitted a letter to the presidents of the two departments outlining what appeared to be a method of settlement. The letter spelled out what the settlement seemed to be plus the area which remains in doubt. The letter said:

"There are two areas in which the jurisdictional lines between the building trades craft unions and the industrial unions are clear. New building construction on one hand should be the work of the workers represented by the building trades craft unions. Production and maintenance work, on the other hand, should be the work of the workers represented by industrial unions.

"Between the two clear areas set forth above there is a doubtful area involving such work as alterations, major repairs and relocation of existing facilities, change-overs and other types of maintenance work. In these

Teamster delegates are shown in front row, extreme right, at this building trades convention session.



doubtful areas, decision should be made on the basis of established past practices on a plant, area or industry basis."

This statement of policy in the opinion of the convention left unsettled the jurisdictional problem, especially in what were called the doubtful or "gray" areas of construction.

An extended oral report on behalf of the Building & Construction Trades Department's jurisdictional committee was given to the convention by President Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers. Mr. Schoemann was positive in his declaration of the prerogatives of the building craftsmen, but he said that the craft unions "shall not recede from our position as to what type work is done by building and construction workers."

On the matter of arbitration he said that "We shall never submit the jurisdictions in our charters to any arbitration to anyone in or out of the labor movement."

When the letter from the AFL-CIO was discussed the only floor question raised was put to Chairman Schoemann by Vice President Hoffa. After Mr. Schoemann had said that an effort should be made to achieve a clarification of the AFL-CIO position from that organization's president, Mr. Hoffa said, "Is it true that this whole letter and proposition will be re-evaluated and reanalyzed?"

That question was answered affirmatively and the general feeling of the convention was that efforts should be made toward clarifications. After the Schoemann report was finished, the convention accepted it and asked for "further discussions and clarifications."

No Secret Now . . .

Washington Teamsters are chortling amongst themselves now that they've found proof of something they always suspected but could never prove. For years now women drivers have been forcing their male counterparts into sullen silence by quoting statistics which show they have less accidents than males. The statistics still hold true but in a different way now . . . it seems the girls do have fewer accidents than men but the ones they do have cost more than twice as much as men's.

A study of 1,500,000 drivers and nearly 12 billion miles of driving in Massachusetts produces the startling evidence that the cost of the average male driver's accident was \$3,800 as opposed to the female costs of \$8,200.

Union Aid Praised

NATIONAL recognition for volunteer assistance in a rehousing "building bee" in the hurricane-stricken area of Louisiana has come to union building tradesmen of Louisiana and Texas.

When Hurricane Audrey struck in late June, it caused hundreds of deaths and tremendous property damage including the destruction of hundreds of homes. The Red Cross responded immediately through disaster relief efforts with the most extensive needs found in Cameron Parish.

Lake Charles was the focal point and here and at Creole, Cameron and Grand Chenier activities were soon underway for reconstruction. Spearhead of labor's assistance was the Louisiana Building Trades Council working with the Red Cross in mobilizing volunteer workmen from the building crafts.

The first weekend of the building bee saw five homes completed from the ground up in a cooperative effort unmatched in disaster relief, according to the Red Cross.

More than 150 members of various building trades unions from Baton Rouge, Shreveport and Louisiana were on hand for the first weekend, August 3-4. They were taken to the building sites in buses and housed in tents supplied by the National Guard and other military authorities. Transportation and maintenance was provided from the Louisiana State Labor Council Hurricane Relief Fund.

The American Red Cross provided the materials and the unions furnished the skills and manpower. The group were divided up into building teams with a foreman in charge of each.

Jurisdictional lines were crossed. The one aim of the workmen, regardless of his union affiliation, was this: build as much as fast as possible. Mobile canteens from the Red Cross supplied food. In order to make the most of the working hours generators were used to provide light for night work.

Working on the housing effort was no picnic, for in addition to the time limits the workmen fought flies, mosquitoes and a blazing sun. The work under difficult conditions with the pressure on won commendation from the Red Cross director Don Stout, who praised the "... magnificent performance of the volunteer workers as a lasting monument to the spirit of

unselfish cooperation. We in Red Cross are proud of the part we can play together in this important and essential part of the whole reconstruction effort."

Each workmen was awarded a special appreciation certificate on behalf of the Red Cross "for services as a volunteer builder of homes for victims of Hurricane Audrey under the program of the Louisiana Building Trades Council and the Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO."

Work on the second weekend had to be deferred due to the arrival of another storm. Hurricane Bertha, which blew itself out and did no damage, but did interrupt the building schedule.

One of the by-products of the building bee was national praise in all media for the volunteer building tradesmen. Radio, television and newspapers carried the story of the volunteers and as a marked contrast to other publicity on labor praised the work of the men.

Typical of the editorials from the newspapers of the area is an editorial from the *Alexandria Daily Town Talk*:

"Members of state AFL-CIO organizations are volunteering their services without pay to help raise homes in spots left bare by Audrey's fury . . . tradesmen have sacrificed days and weekends off to help speed recovery in the disaster area. . . . Traveling at their own expense they have chosen the heat, mosquitoes and rubble of Cameron to the comfort of their own homes to lend a hand. . . .

"Alexandria crews are helping to rebuild homes destroyed during the hurricane. Red Cross officials say the joint union project may cut months from the time needed to rebuild Cameron.

"The tragedy at Cameron will never be forgotten. It is heartening to note the personal sacrifices of these union men to help the victims.

"The efforts of the rank-and-file union members and state and local officials at Cameron—at great cost to themselves in time, labor and money—are highly commendable."

These sentiments were echoed by other papers and are of especial significance since some of those praising labor have not been known in the past to be over friendly to the labor movement.



Above: AFL-CIO volunteers raise the second wall for one of homes being rebuilt for hurricane victims.

Left: Framework nears completion on the new home for Dudley Richard family of Creole, La., whose house was destroyed when Hurricane Audrey struck on June 27.

Community Service in Action



Above: Coffee break for volunteers. American Red Cross supplied AFL-CIO volunteers food during their week-end of service in storm area.



Right: Red Cross Aide Cecile Chiddix presents keys to finished house to Dudley Richard and his family at Creole. Home was built on weekend of August 3 by building trades unionists.

Wrong Turn Comes Out Right

HAD Tom Kelly, president of Teamsters Local 469 in New Jersey, not made a wrong turn while driving to the seashore a few years ago, two things that now loom large in the lives of many people might never have occurred.

Some 1,200 inhabitants of the New Lisbon, N. J., Retarded Boys Colony, a state-financed institution, probably never would have known the tender love and understanding of this beneficent man. And Kelly, himself, may never have fully realized the overwhelming joy and sense of fulfillment that comes to an individual who pauses along the path of life to help his fellow-man.

The Teamster leader's miscue on the highway carried him to the cluster of homes which make up the Colony where several hundred boys, who are mentally sub-normal but otherwise perfectly healthy and eager for a full life, live and are trained to become good, useful citizens. While he found the youngsters were amply provided with food and the necessities of ordinary living, Kelly came away with the impression there was a big void. It was apparent to him that the boys could stand more true love. And certain facilities, such as recreational equipment and the like, were conspicuous by their absence.

Fruits of Sharing

So being a bachelor and having time to devote to such a project, Kelly plunged into a program which has revealed to him the fruits of sharing and giving and to the boys the joys of feeling wanted and needed.

Working hand-in-hand with the kindly and devoted superintendent of the school, the late Dr. Lloyd N. Yepsen, Kelly determined that the real life-blood of the Colony was in getting parents and friends to realize that their help was sorely needed. He quietly but firmly took both groups in tow and organized the New Jersey Boys Colony Fund, an organization which now meets monthly and works ceaselessly with Colony officials for the benefit of the boys.

Here is the situation pretty much as Kelly found it. Living in 21 cottages, the 1,200 boys were pretty much limited to bunks and bare walls. His

first thought was of entertainment for the youngsters. So he launched a drive which raised \$5,000. This money bought a 21-inch television set for each cottage plus four for the hospital. Kelly now has his sights set on getting one large color television set.

Although the age of the Colony boys starts at eight, many of the lads are older. The Teamster saw a need for electric shavers and through the enthusiastic help of the Perth Amboy Tennis Club he got results. The \$2,000 proceeds of one of their famous tennis tournaments was turned over to the Colony Fund. New Jersey's Governor Robert Meyner lent his support to the movement by playing several rounds of tennis in the tournament.

Ask Philip S. Thomas, new superintendent of the Colony, if the new razors help. He'll tell you the shaving accident rate has gone down to zero.

Money for Clothes Raised

Over \$6,500 was raised to provide clothing chests through the raffle of an automobile with friends and parents feverishly selling tickets. It also provided enough money so that visual aids could be obtained for highly specialized training purposes in the Colony.

With the aid of his nephew, a rising young engineer, Kelly drew plans for a shower area for the Colony, one of

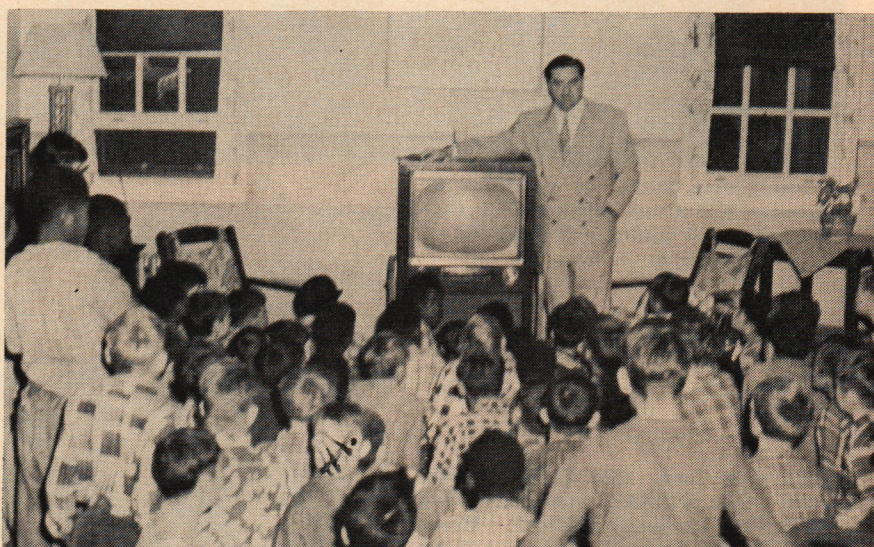
which had to be designed carefully to handle all of the boys, some of whom were disabled and partially blind. The showers are now functioning and you can bet they are a popular adjunct to the Colony.

Other projects included the acquisition of three barber chairs, 1,000 combs, and thousands of comic books which are sent in by New Jersey school kids.

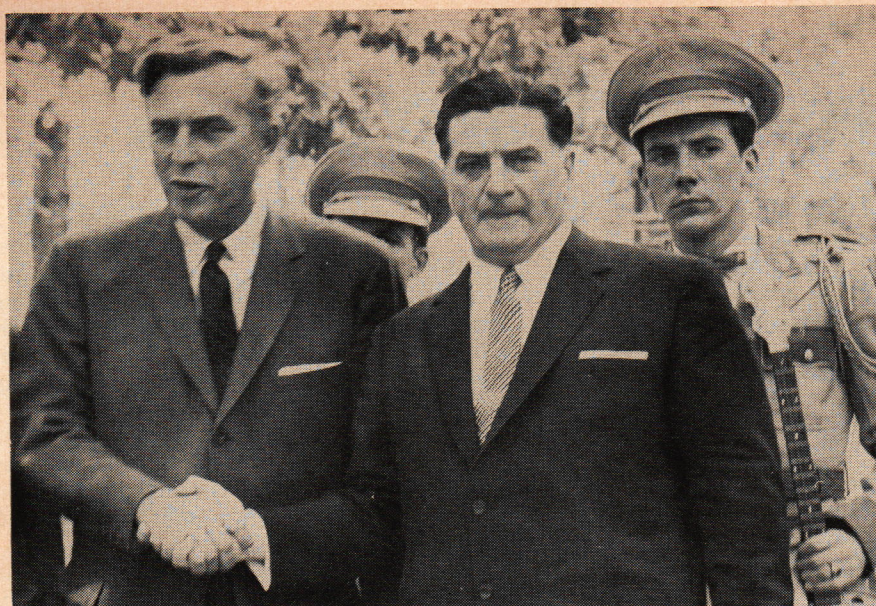
The aggressive Irishman sends out hundreds of personal letters every year asking for Christmas donations. The response amounts to nearly \$1,000 each year. The Ancient Order of Hibernians in Perth Amboy has pledged \$250 every year and the General Cable Employees organization of New Jersey comes up with \$500.

To bring about a better understanding of the school, the parents and friends organization conceived an idea for an annual picnic which would be a real blowout. Over 2,000 are attracted to the June outings and each year Governor Meyner makes it a point to fly by helicopter to the affair. Tom Kelly feels the idea has done more to stimulate interest in the Colony than any other event.

Because children love to see things grow, Kelly spearheaded a movement to build two greenhouses for the boys. Completed, they now abound with plant life.



GREAT EXPECTATIONS—All eyes focus on Tom Kelly as he presents to the youngsters one of the many TV sets donated to the Colony.



Gov. Robert Meyner, left, greets Teamster Tom J. Kelly. Members of the Mummers' Band are shown in rear at New Lisbon celebration.

Brilliant Organizer. "Tom Kelly is a brilliant organizer," Superintendent Thomas remarks, "What he saw here a few years ago, an opportunity to serve mankind, bought out his ability to bring people together and he put it to work. We could use five hundred more like this man."

Tom Kelly's devotion to the boys knows no bounds. Despite his responsibilities as a Teamster official, he has gone outside his business to spread love, cheer and happiness.

He is a former president of the

Perth Amboy Central Labor Union. He also holds an honorary life membership in the International Association of Firefighters, Local 286; an honorary life membership in the Policemen's Benevolent Association of Perth Amboy and an honorary membership in the Culinary Workers, Waiters and Bartenders Local 193. He has served as a delegate to the state council of Teamsters and delegate to the central bodies and Building Trades Councils in eight counties of New Jersey.

Painful Economic Facts

Government statistics show that dividend payments and the cost of living have gone up substantially during the past year but that the "real" purchasing power of factory workers, which was climbing a year ago, has dropped to the point where it is barely holding its own.

Manufacturing dividends are up 5 per cent over the year. The cost of living is up 3.2 per cent. And factory workers' "real" earnings have dropped to the point where they are barely between one-half of one per cent and

one-tenth of one per cent over a year ago. Here are three sets of figures issued on July 24:

• **Dividends:** The Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce reported that cash dividend payments in June amounted to 1.6 billion, representing a 3½ per cent increase over figures for June 1956. Most of the increase occurred in manufacturing which showed a 5 per cent dividend increase over the year. "Advances of 7 to 10 per cent in the oil refining, chemicals and iron and steel industries accounted for the bulk of this expansion," said the report which stated:

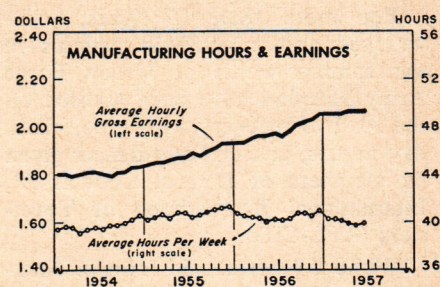
"The high rates of equity and other investment in productive facilities in recent years have been accompanied by an uptrend in dividend payments."

Although it doesn't say so, this refers to the great increase in stockholders' equity in many corporations which have boosted prices in order to finance plant expansion rather than through borrowing from the public.

It indirectly supports labor claims that wage boosts have not been the real cause of price boosts.

• **Cost of Living:** The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced the cost of living jumped five-tenths per cent between June and July, the consumers price index hitting 120.8 or 4 points higher than it was a year ago. This represented a 3.2 per cent increase in the cost of living over the year.

Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, held out hope that August and September would be lower as the crops come in. He thought that the index would go up again in October as new model automobiles reach the market, but that November and December might show a leveling off.

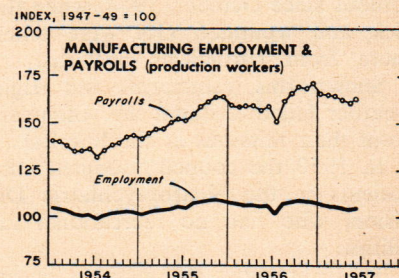
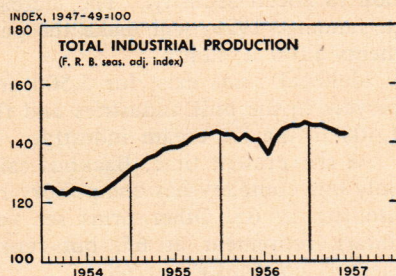


• **Real Wages:** The Bureau of Labor Statistics also reported that June had shown an upturn in "real" earnings for the first time since last December, and that this had produced a "small increase" in purchasing power despite the increased living costs.

The Bureau reported that a seasonal pickup in the length of the factory workweek and a 1-cent-an-hour increase in average earnings had brought take-home pay up slightly. For a worker with no dependents, take-home pay was \$67.73 in June 1957 as compared with \$65.24 a year ago. For a worker with three dependents it was \$75.13 as compared with \$72.58.

These earnings were about 1 per cent, or 65 cents higher than in May of this year and about \$2.50 higher than a year ago.

The boost in the cost of living, however, cut "real" earnings down. Thus "real" earnings were up only one-half of one per cent as compared with May.



'Adopt' Hospital Patients

Teamsters Aid War Veterans

(Throughout the country, joint councils and individual locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters have long recognized the need for giving aid and assistance to hospitalized war veterans. The following story, written by Frank Rosen in the August 18, 1957, edition of the Philadelphia Inquirer, gives a graphic picture of the kind of work that has been done in this field.—EDITOR.)

For more than 13 years, pain-racked and mentally-ill patients in the sombre wards at Valley Forge Army Hospital have been assisted on the road to recovery with gifts, birthday parties, concerts and dances given by members of District Council 53, International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL-CIO).

Without fanfare, said John B. Backhus, president of the council, members of 29 local Teamster unions have volunteered their services and have dug into their pockets to provide more than \$50,000 to minister to the welfare of the ailing servicemen.

At the same time, Backhus declared, the unions within the council have not neglected the welfare and needs of their own members.

He said Local 463, Food Driver Salesmen, of which he is secretary-treasurer, started a health and welfare plan on January 1, 1939, which has been considered a model in the food industry.

Since its inception, the welfare plan has paid out from dues a total of \$1,145,375, in sick and accident benefits and benefits for families of deceased members. The health and welfare fund now totals \$5,500,000.

Started in 1944

The benefactions and volunteer services by the council members at the Valley Forge Hospital have been continuous since October, 1944, when the sick and wounded GIs were taken there from battlefields overseas.

Snowstorms, rainstorms and frigid weather failed to daunt the volunteers from their missions at the hospital.

In 1950 the council "adopted" the patients in the Neuropsychiatric Division, who had no recreational facilities.

There are now 400 patients hospi-

talized in the closed wards in the Neuropsychiatric Division.

The council's presents of playing cards, records and television receivers and its sponsorship of dances, birthday and watermelon parties have had remarkable effects in the rehabilitation of these patients, according to hospital authorities.

All these "add up to good recreation for our closed ward patients," Marie C. O'Brien, field director of the American National Red Cross, wrote to Backhus.



JOHN BACKHUS

"Your contributions to the mentally-ill at the hospital," she stated, "have won the hearts of us all."

The council's activities at the hospital are in charge of Mr. and Mrs. George Dugan. Dugan is secretary of the council.

Eagerly awaited by the patients are the parties that are sponsored twice a month. Additional parties and lawn fetes are held in the summer.

Of high therapeutic value to the patients are the individual birthday parties. Backhus said that in one month the union sponsored 14 functions, which featured cake and lighted candles.

The various Teamsters locals in the council outfitted a band that was formed by the patients. Then they brought 60 dancing partners to the hospital, taking care of their transportation and other requirements.

With the funds contributed by the local unions affiliated with the Joint Council, one large gift is purchased and presented to the entire section at Christmas.

Among these presents have been a piano, pool table, television set, three record players, one for each ward; three other record players, including a Hi-Fi for treatment rooms; a complete set of band instruments; furniture for a new day room; a punching bag and new games.

The funds also provide for gifts sent to the children of patients. Patients who are able to attend are taken to baseball games, football games and similar events.

The health and welfare fund of the union locals in the food industry started 18 years ago and gave benefits to 2,368 members and their families. As of June this year the membership totaled 9,019.

The health and welfare plans also provides all bakery employee members of the union with a \$7,000 life insurance policy and \$50 weekly sick and accident benefits. Both eligible employees and their dependents have a 70-day comprehensive Blue Cross coverage and Blue Shield medical and surgical coverage.

3,187 Claims Paid

The plans were extended and increased August 1, 1956, and the total payments last year were \$338,742. There were 3,187 claims paid for members and their relatives.

The same benefits, effective July 1, 1957, now cover 5,500 workers in the dairy industry. Beginning November 1, an additional 1,400 employees in the ice cream industry will receive similar benefits.

There are three separate pension plans. One covers 3,000 workers in the bakeries and allied industries, in which 36 companies, engaged in the distribution of baked goods, now pay \$3 weekly into the pension fund. The sum will be increased to \$4 a week on January 1, 1959. The maximum pension payment is \$65 a month, in addition to Social Security. The increase in January, 1959, will make the payments \$100 a month.

Identical plans exist for 5,500 employees in the milk industries and the 1,400 in the ice cream industry.

At the present time, Backhus said, only one company has compulsory retirement at 65. Other firms set voluntary retirement at 65, but retirement is compulsory at 68.

CARTOON

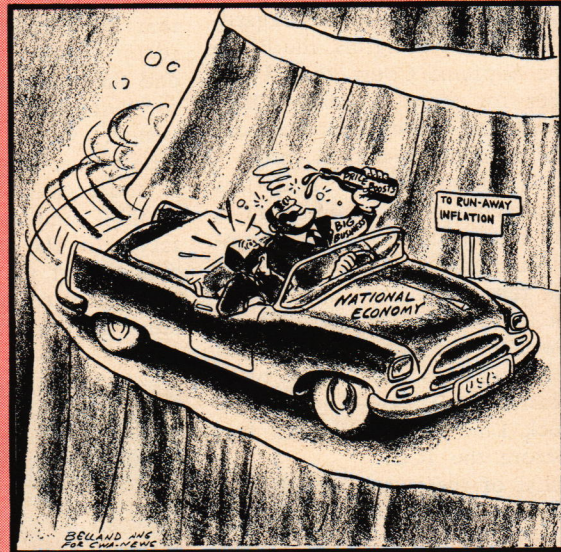
REVIEW

'Where's the Top?'



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'Jus' One More Li'l One For the Road!'

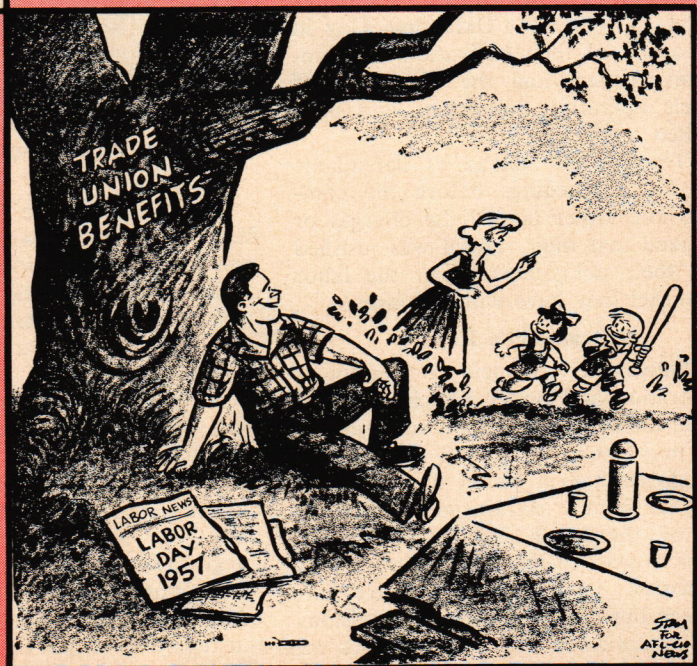


CWA NEWS

Let's Be Prepared



YORK, PA., GAZETTE & DAILY



AFL-CIO NEWS

Hot Cargo Issues Explained

BY EDWARD K. WHEELER
Attorney-At-Law

WASHINGTON, right now, is hot in more ways than one. There are more controversies regarding the actions of Congress, the President, the Supreme Court, than I can remember for many a year. Ordinarily only one branch becomes controversial at a time—not all three.

At the same time, the Teamsters find themselves in the middle of a problem facing the Interstate Commerce Commission where I have the honor of representing the union. The problem is hot and it stems from what we call "the hot cargo clause." It has been raised specifically by a motor carrier in Texas—The Galveston Truck Line Corporation, in two cases before the ICC.

The first of these cases involved a complaint by Galveston, whose right to carry general commodities is limited to specified points in Texas and Oklahoma. The corporation contended that a large number of carriers refused to accept shipments from Galveston at Oklahoma City in violation of their obligations as common carriers and the provisions of their operating authorities and published tariffs.

The carriers named as defendants in the proceedings before the commission, either denied the charges or argued that their refusal was justified by their obligations under the labor contract they have with Teamsters.

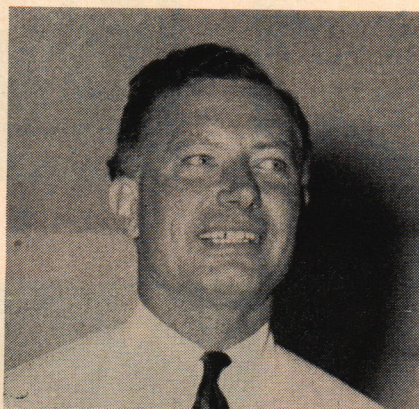
Examiner's Report

Galveston conducts a non-union operation and under Article 9 of the over-the-road agreement, an employee may not be discharged for refusing to go through a picket line or refusing to handle unfair goods. Article 4 of the local cartage agreement, which was really applicable to this situation, has somewhat similar language but does not contain provisions as to notice, approval, limitations on stewards' authority, etc.

After a lengthy hearing at which Nat Wells represented Local 886 at Oklahoma City, briefs were filed by all parties, including the Teamsters, with the ICC examiner. The Teamsters Union not only filed a written

legal argument but filed an economic brief as well. The economic points were prepared by Al Weiss of the International's Research Department.

The report came down on April 8, 1957. The examiner recommended that the Commission issue an order requiring the defendant carriers to end their refusal to accept shipments for "inter-line" movement from Galveston. Of course, exceptions to the report were filed and the matter now is under consideration by Division 1 of the Commission. There are many factors in the case and it is conceivable that it may not ultimately turn on the hot cargo clause, although the latter is considered the basic issue.



EDWARD K. WHEELER

Only recently, the Galveston firm filed an application with the Commission for authority to extend its operations throughout the midwest, the Mississippi River states and the southwest. It argued that if the carriers presently attempting to serve these areas advise the Commission that they will render service without regard to any strike or labor dispute, and regardless of the demands made by the labor union, Galveston will amend its application. Under such an arrangement, the firm would seek only authority to assure shippers of continuous and adequate service without regard to strikes or labor disputes. Here again, the Galveston company is attacking the hot cargo clause and seeking to have the Commission render the clause ineffective.

There are also other people seeking to outlaw the hot cargo clause. A number of Senators have asked the

Commission to take action against motor carriers for their refusal to interline with non-union carriers. Some Senate and House members have asked the Commission to take action against carriers who refuse to pick up or handle goods produced or warehoused by a non-union company.

Because there are two cases pending before the Commission, it has been impossible to obtain the views of commissioners on hot cargo. All we can do at this time is to speculate on the outcome and try in every way possible to avoid having the Commission hold that a carrier certificated by it may not refuse to handle unfair goods. The climate at the present time does not make our task any easier. We all believe that there will be more appropriate times in the future to meet this issue head-on. Unfortunately, however, the union can only be an intervener in these cases and therefore cannot control the time schedule.

Question Jurisdiction

In our arguments before the Commission we have put forth as many reasons as we could find why the ICC should either not decide the issue or leave the entire matter for action by the National Labor Relations Board on the theory that the latter agency has proper jurisdiction.

We have not forgotten to stress that no decision by the Commission is a justifiable course since a court injunction now in effect prevents the Teamsters from engaging in a secondary boycott of Galveston.

We have discussed at length the many cases in which the courts have held that the delicate judgments required by the Taft-Hartley Act make it necessary for the N.L.R.B. to handle all questions involving labor. It would be a fine situation if the Board directed employers to bargain about inclusion of a hot cargo clause while the ICC was issuing an order forbidding its observance.

In our economic brief, we stressed the benefits which would flow from the hot cargo clause to our transportation system and, in turn, to the employers and their employees.

It is our contention that the National Transportation Policy (con-

(Continued on page 26)

Unions on Top

Figures released by the National Labor Relations Board show that unions are winning just as many representation elections now as they did before the so-called McClellan Senate Committee began its inquiry.

Unions won 62 per cent of representation elections conducted during the second three months of 1957, a period in which the testimony of witnesses before the Senate investigators was given extensive, even exaggerated, coverage by the press and radio-tv.

This was three per cent better than the victories scored by unions during the last three months of 1956 and exactly the same percentage as was won during the first quarter of this year.

While the number of election petitions filed were the highest since the first quarter of 1956 representation elections concluded during the quarter just closed were the highest since 1953.

Unusual Activity. Highlights of the NLRB's second quarter of 1957 follow:

- A total of 3,750 cases of all types were filed with the agency, the largest number since July-September 1953, when 3,777 cases were filed.
- The 1,606 cases of unfair labor practice filed against employers and labor organizations constituted the largest number since July-September 1954 when 1,762 such cases were filed.
- The 2,125 petitions for collective bargaining elections were the greatest number since January-March 1956, when 2,212 were filed.
- The General Counsel issued 143 complaints compared with 88 issued during the preceding quarter. Of the 143 complaints, 85 were based upon charges filed against employers, 42 against unions, and 16 against both employers and unions.
- The five-Member Board issued formal decisions in 569 cases, compared with 409 in the preceding three months. This is the largest number issued since the last quarter of 1954 when 605 decisions were issued.
- The agency brought to a conclusion 1,404 representation elections. This was the largest number of elections in one quarter since April-June 1953, when 1,675 such elections were held. Eligible to vote were 111,969 employees. Valid ballots were cast by 102,393, or 91 per cent, of the

eligible employees. Employees chose a collective bargaining representative in 875 elections, or 62 per cent.

Of the 1,404 representation elections, 1,364 were collective bargaining elections asked for by unions or employers, and 40 were held on petitions for decertification.

Blasts 'Work' Laws

The Southern California-Arizona annual conference of the Methodist Church has gone on record against so-called "right-to-work" laws which bar union shop agreements.

The conference concurred in a declaration previously made by the National Council of Churches that there should be no laws requiring or forbidding the union shop and that "the decision should be left to agreement by management and labor through collective bargaining."

Women at Work

New evidence that the high standard of living in the United States is increasingly dependent on more than one salary to a family is contained in a current Department of Commerce study showing that women past 35 now account for the biggest gain in the nation's work force.

Since World War II one in three women over 35 work outside the home as compared with only one in five before the war. Altogether they represent three in five of all women in the labor force.

Ten years ago there were 8.5 million women over 35 in the labor force. Today there are nearly 13 million, an increase of 50 per cent. The increase among younger women was only 5 per cent.

Label Week

The AFL-CIO Label and Service Trades Department has named Labor Day, September 2, as the first day of Union Label Week this year.

National and international unions, state and local bodies, union label councils and all women's auxiliaries are being asked to observe the period and to help publicize the fact that it's smart to "Be Union and Buy Label."

Government Women

More than 500,000 women work for Uncle Sam, the majority of them employed by military establishments.

"Government women," says a study published by the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department, "also are filling high-level administrative posts, giving direction to programs which deal with labor, social security, education, child welfare, public health, nutrition, and vocational rehabilitation."

Increasing opportunities are also found in the semi-professional occupations. In four jobs of this kind—those of claims examiners, medical technicians, legal instruments examiners, and library assistants—women constitute from a half to three-fourths of the persons employed. There also are some women map making aides, engineering draftsmen, and physical science aides.

The study showed women's average salary in late 1954, in white-collar positions, was \$3,562 a year. The men averaged \$4,618. The differences in the salaries, the report stated, are related largely to differences in types and grades of job held, extent of education and training, length of service, and the preference for men or women in certain types of work.

Business Blundering

Sharp warning that the American economy is not expanding as it should and that big corporations are profiteering through unjustified price boosts has been sounded by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

In the face of this situation, the Council stated, "leaders of the Administration and of business are blundering dangerously."

Declaring that a "dangerous and paradoxical situation confronts the American economy," the Council pointed out that prices are going up despite a drop in demand and an increase in production capacity, a situation that by ordinary economic rules should produce lower prices.

As to industrial output, the Council said paper and pulp mills are running at 90 per cent as compared with 99 percent a year ago; petroleum refining is down to 88 percent; steel is at 80 percent; electrical appliances run from 60 percent to 70 percent. Automobile production is off also.

Less Jobs. One result is that the unemployment rate has risen from 3.9

percent in July 1956 to 4.2 percent for the same month this year.

"If a serious setback is to be averted," a statement by the Council warned, "and the economy restored to a state of wholesome growth, sustained growth and not a temporary recession must be attained."

Criticizing the Administration's "tight money" policies, the statement suggested that Administration leaders actually were in favor of a little "shake out" of the economy as one way of curing inflation. "This is a wholly irresponsible attitude and it should publicly, by actions as well as words, be repudiated."

The Council declared that big business was following two courses:

- Boosting prices to finance plant expansion for the benefit of its stockholders.

- Blaming labor costs for the price boosts.

Both these actions, the Executive Council declared, were grossly unfair.

Insiders Profit. The practice of financing expansion through profits, the Council said, "forces the consumer to provide 'costless capital' for industrial expansion, not new risk takers, as we have long been told. The consumer never becomes an owner of the new facilities. Thus he helps finance the new facility without receiving any dividends. The bonanza all goes to those who already are on the inside and further exaggerates the serious imbalance in the distribution of the fruits of the American economy."

The statement pointed out that U. S. Steel through this method of operation has boosted the value of its shares almost seven times in the past ten years.

On the other hand, the Council declared the steel industry was unjustly blaming labor for the price boosts. It pointed out that the steel industry was making huge profits in the face of lower production and that unit production costs have gone up only 2 percent in the past four years.

"The AFL-CIO believes that a thorough reappraisal of all public policies and private actions that affect the stability and growth of the American economy is already long overdue," the statement concluded. "The current hearings of the Senate Finance Committee on the impact of the tight money policy and of the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee on the pricing policies of business must be vigorously conducted."

Stacking the Cards

Are companies which use "economic" layoffs as an excuse for firing union men to get away with it?

Abe Murdock, a member of the National Labor Relations Board, thinks one company did just that under a current NLRB decision which rejected a Trial Examiner's recommendation that 22 members of District No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists in Westbury, N. Y., get back pay and restoration of their jobs for being illegally discharged.

The case involved Orenduff & Kappel, Inc., manufacturer of airplane parts, which in 1955 discharged 36 workers on grounds that it was losing orders and didn't need them. The union complained that in reality the men were fired because of efforts to get a union in the plant. An NLRB trial examiner agreed.

Chairman Boyd Leedom of the NLRB and member Philip Ray Rodgers, both Eisenhower appointees, ordered the company to cease and desist from threatening or coercing their employees who want a union. But they drew the line at ordering the company to restore them to their jobs and to reimburse them for lost pay.

Murdock Dissents. They accepted the company's contention that the men actually had been discharged for "economic" reasons and, therefore, no restoration of jobs or back pay was necessary. Abe Murdock, last of the Truman appointees whose term of

office expires this fall, disagreed sharply.

"In my view," he said, "the evidence requires a finding that the Respondent (the company) for anti-union reasons cut far deeper in making a layoff than economic considerations would have dictated, and discriminatorily selected employees to be laid off."

Murdock pointed out that Orenduff & Kappel "promptly began to hire employees after the lay-off and consistently continued to do so during the next four months until it had hired a total of 40—more than the number laid off. Also significant as bearing upon the issue is the fact that only an insubstantial number of the laid-off employees were taken back."

Mailing Error. Again, Murdock noted that the company "took advantage of an error" of the NLRB's regional office which mailed the union's authorization cards to the company instead of the union.

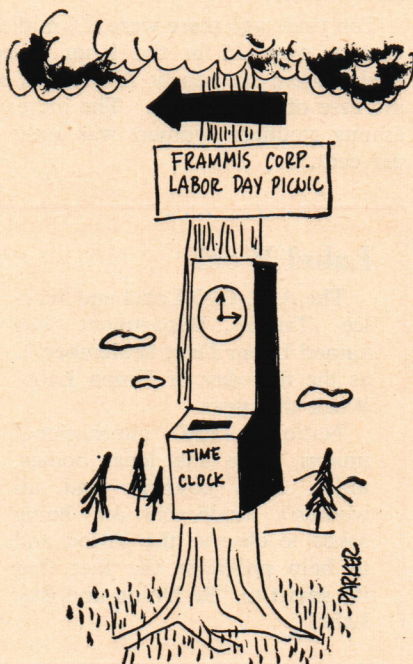
"Instead of promptly turning the cards over to the rightful owner," Murdock said, "Orenduff made photostatic copies of the cards, compared the signatures with his payroll, and belatedly mailed the cards to the union 10 days later. The union authorization cards were received by Orenduff on August 9. The printed lay-off notices were mailed or delivered to employees on the following day. Respondent thus not only had the time and the opportunity to verify which employees had signed the union cards before sending the lay-off notices, but clearly availed itself of the opportunity. . . .

"In department after department, with only rare exceptions, the number of employees who signed union cards is the exact number of employees laid off, and where there were no signers no one was laid off."

Murdock concluded the real reason workers were fired was their union activities and that therefore the NLRB, in agreement with the trial examiner, should have ordered the company to reinstate the discharged workers and given them their back pay.

Disabled Get Benefits

More than 100,000 disabled workers have qualified for early social security disability insurance under legislation permitting such workers to draw benefits at 50 instead of having to wait until they are 65. First checks were mailed out in early August.



Boot Workers Win

The Boot and Shoe Workers have concluded an agreement with International Shoe Company, world's largest shoe manufacturing firm, on a company retirement pension plan. Affecting some 22,000 of the company's 36,000 employees, the plan is expected to have far-reaching effects upon the industry and its 230,000 workers, John J. Mara, President of the BSWU, said.

The company will pay three per cent of its gross payroll, or about \$2 millions a year into the pension fund.

Any employee reaching 65 years of age and having 15 years or more of company service, is eligible for a pension. The plan becomes effective October 1, 1958. The eligible employee receives \$18.75 a month, plus an additional \$1.25 monthly for each full year of service above 15 years, but not exceeding 30 years. Thus the maximum amount of pension would be \$37.50 monthly.

Hat Strike Ends

A bitter five-month strike of the members of Local 122 of the Hat and Cap Workers against the Wolverine Cap Company has ended in Reform, Ala., in a settlement hailed as a major victory over anti-union forces and the so-called "right to work" law.

The Alabama "work" law was only one of the special handicaps which the workers had to overcome to achieve union organization and recognition. Local business leaders, bankers and others supported efforts of the employers to break the strike.

The contract, which covers close to 100 production workers employed by the firm, provides for a five per cent wage increase, four paid holidays annually, 2½ per cent of the payroll for welfare fund, and exclusive bargaining rights for the Hat Workers in addition to standard union conditions.

Rare Award

A rare Presidential Medal of Honor, one of 56 such awards in the past half century, has been awarded Herman J. Schaefer of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Schaefer, a yard local chairman of Lodge 242, Evansville, Ind., won the award for saving the life of a three-year-old boy who was playing on the tracks and was swept out of the way by Schaefer.

Shadow-Less

John L. Lewis has demonstrated, once again, his quick repartee with meaningful phrases.

When Chairman Graham A. Barden, in introducing the 77-year-old United Mine Workers' President to members of the House Labor Committee, said he was delighted to see him "so vigorous and healthy," Lewis responded in this fashion:

"May your shadow never grow less."

Stop Seeking Scapegoats

Former Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey is "talking through his hat" when he "places the blame for the decline in home construction on the building and construction trades," Bricklayer's President Harry C. Bates has charged.

Bates, chairman of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, leveled his blast at Humphrey in an article prepared for the *AFL-CIO American Federationist*.

Humphrey claimed before the Senate Finance Committee recently that the 21 per cent rise in wage rates in building and construction in the last four years and restrictive practices against mechanization are largely responsible for the decline in housing starts.

"To be sure, it is in the very nature of home construction, which results in a largely custom-built product, that productivity cannot keep pace with highly mechanized mass-production industries, but so-called 'restrictionism' in the building trades has been grossly exaggerated," said Bates.

He cited an exhaustive survey by Professors William Haber and Harold M. Levinson of the University of Michigan who concluded that "any generalization that the building trades unions are committed to a broad program of restrictionism is not borne out by the evidence."

Elimination of all restrictions, some of which Haber and Levinson felt to be quite valid, would reduce total construction cost by a mere 1½ per cent, Bates pointed out.

Places Blame: He charged that the real reason for the decline in housing starts is the tight money policies of Humphrey and the Eisenhower Ad-

ministration. He said that the increase in interest rates, plus the inflated prices of new homes, may be making builders and bankers wealthy but is not helpful to the home buyer.

"The trouble with people like Humphrey," Bates continued, "is that they have forgotten that houses are not built to provide high profits to speculative home builders or excessive interest payments to bankers. Homes are built for people to live in. They are the foundation of American life. . . .

"It is high time for the Administration to stop theorizing, stop looking for scapegoats and face up to the housing needs of the American people."

Test Mail Sorter

The Canadian Post Office Department is testing the world's first electronic mail-sorting system. If tests prove favorable, it is expected to be introduced into most Canadian cities.

The electronic mail-sorter, postal authorities claim, can "read" addresses and sort and separate 40,000 letters per hour. In contrast, the Transorma currently in use in Peterborough, Ont., and Silver Spring, Md., is said to be capable of sorting 15,000 letters per hour.

The Silver Spring Transorma machine has been challenged by Paul A. Nagle, president of the National Postal Transport Association. He said members of the NPTA could sort at a faster rate. U. S. postal officials called off a race between the machine and the manual sorters.

Decries Price Boosts

Recent price boosts by the Big Four in the rubber industry have been criticized by President L. S. Buckmaster of the United Rubber workers.

Buckmaster flatly denied that negotiated wage boosts were responsible, declaring the desire for higher profits was responsible in an industry that is able to raise prices at will. The Rubber Workers President said that the Big Steel price boost of \$6 a ton was not justified and that the recent 3 to 6 per cent rise in rubber prices by the Big Four was equally unjustified.

"The companies have tried to give the impression that they had to raise prices because of wage increases," said Buckmaster. "That is simply not so.

"In the first place, much of the 15-cents hourly wage increase 'pack-

age' negotiated by the United Rubber Workers with the Big Four companies does not actually mean added production costs. That's because productivity has been going up, which simply means that the companies have been getting more output for each hour worked.

"Secondly, as financial reports show, even if the companies absorbed any extra wage cost without raising prices, they could look forward to record or near-record profits this year."

More Pay Hikes

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and United Rubber Workers have signed an agreement calling for a 15-cents-an-hour pay raise package for 12,000 hourly employees in Akron and 12,000 in 10 other plants across the country.

The general increase brings the companywide average straight time hourly wage to \$2.54½. However, each local and its plant management may agree to use a part of the increase to correct intraplant inequities.

Battle Delinquency

Union members of various locals of the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council are striking a powerful blow against juvenile delinquency in the San Fernando Valley.

As one of its many community activities, the unionists are donating their time and skills to construct a Valley Youth Foundation entirely on a volunteer basis. The \$181,000 first unit of the center will be the headquarters of teenagers in the valley. Almost all materials are being donated by suppliers and businessmen of the Los Angeles area.

Printing Devilry

The unique spectacle of 100 union officials blushing furiously and in unison occurred during the 61st Annual Convention of the New York State Printing Trades Council.

The mass face-crimsoning came during a speech by State Senator Erwin Pakula who explained why a new state printing law—enthusiastically backed by the printing trades—was not enacted by State Legislature last year. "It failed to pass the Assembly," said Senator Pakula, "because of typographical errors in the text!"



"There's trouble in the automation division. The 'button-pushers' are threatening to strike!"

Hot Cargo

(Continued from page 22)

tained in the Interstate Commerce Act) under which the Commission is directed to interpret the Act contains as one of its purposes, the encouragement of fair wages and equitable working conditions as well as sound economic conditions in transportation and among the carriers. We claim that hot cargo is old and well established in America, having its historic beginning in colonial times in the action of American colonists in refusing to buy goods on which the English imposed stamp taxes. Hot cargo is basically a recognition of a right of union members to act collectively and is not dissimilar to the act of many groups taken from time to time against the purchase of products from a given manufacturer.

Hot cargo contributes to the development and maintenance of an adequate transportation system by localizing strikes and labor disturbances, by tending to prevent a local strike from spreading and involving a larger area of the motor freight transportation industry.

We remind the ICC that union workers have long regarded as inalienable, their right to refuse to handle goods that are produced by non-union workers, just as they feel it is their inalienable right to refuse to cross a picket line.

We believe that hot cargo clauses are essential for the protection of union wage scales and carriers employing union labor.

Junior Leaguers

Champion baseball teams are popping up all around the country now that playoffs in the various teen and sub-teen leagues are bringing the 1957 season to a close. Among the pennant winners are many teams sponsored by local union or joint councils of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. (See opposite page.)

Out in California the Little Lake Little League championship was captured, for the second year in succession, by a group of hard-hitting, fast-fielding youngsters who played under the banner of the New Furniture & Appliance Drivers' Local 196. It was a joyous occasion for Dick Wells, the Teamsters' team manager, who also piloted the youngsters to the pennant in 1956.

Down in Shreveport, La., Local 568 sponsored a team of 14-to-16 year-olds who performed in a most commendable manner. Playing in the junior "A" league of Shreveport's American Association, the Teamster club clinched a place in the play-offs to determine the champions of Northern Louisiana. A couple of members of Local 568, H. E. (Jack) Shields, serving as coach, and Harry Ussery, his assistant, have done an excellent job in molding this unit into a winning combination.

U. S. Boxers on Top

Seattle fight fans are still shaking their heads in wonder after witnessing one of the greatest slugfests of all time, the International AAU Boxing Tournament, staged in that city with the enthusiastic backing of organized labor and headed up by businessman A. L. Neff.

The United States came out top banana with 19 points followed by Hawaii with 16; Cuba, 12; Mexico, 9; Canada and China, 4 each, and Japan, 1. Points were based on three points for a championship, two for a runnerup, and a semi-final winner, one.

Fifteen thousand excited fans watched the battles.

Promoter Neff credits organized labor with picking up the ball to stage the fights after Chamber of Commerce officials, social big-wigs and tycoons of industry indicated apathy.

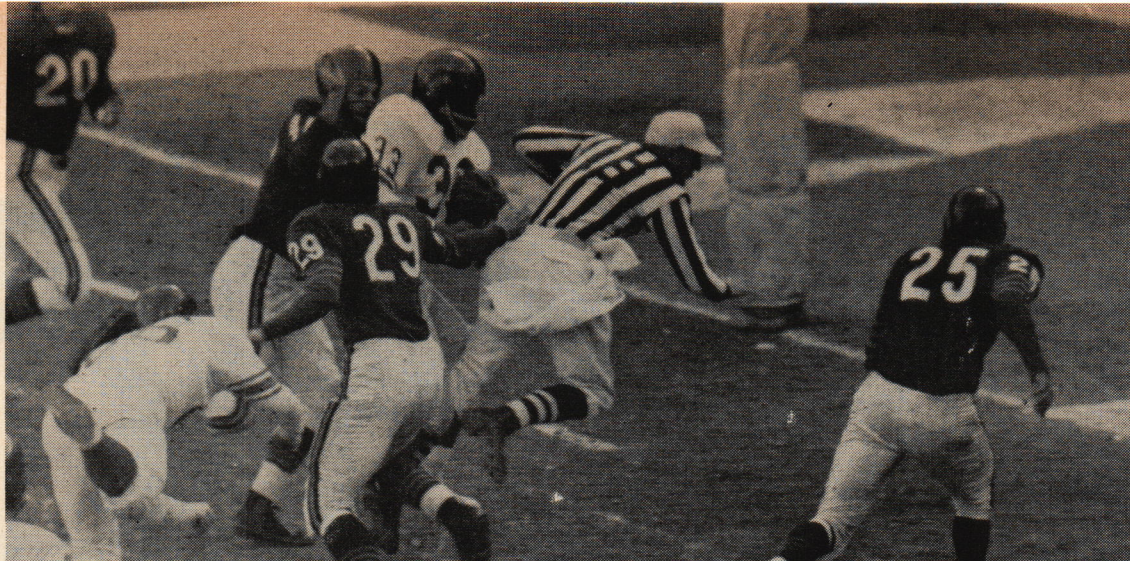
Champs Among the Teamsters



CHAMPIONS REPEAT—Little Leaguer Mike Mumford holds the trophy which went to his team for capturing the Little Lake championship for the second consecutive year. Those who helped guide the team to the pennant appear in the back row (l. to r.): Chet Barnes, Local 196 representative; team manager Richard Wells, his assistants, Don Homyak and Sam Duncan.



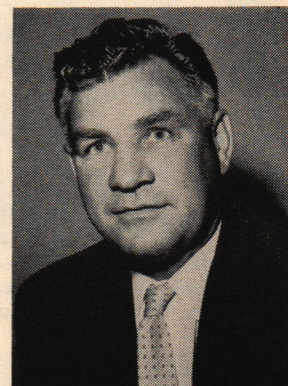
PLAYED WINNING BALL—Teamster Local 568 of Shreveport is proud of their young players who were coached by two local members: H. E. (Jack) Shields, at right with grandson Charles Cox, Jr., the team's mascot, and his assistant, Harry Ussery, at extreme left.



Mel Triplett (33) tears into end zone for first Giant score against Bears in last year's title game . . . and official tears for safety!

Fast, Furious and Unpredictable!

That's Pro Football Today, As Viewed by One Of Its All-Time Greats, Who Sees the Giants And Bears Battling for the Championship A Few Months and Many Bruises from Now And Who Gives Strong Endorsement to Players' 'Union'



By ALPHONSE (TUFFY) LEEMANS

with Peter Dudley

SHOULD professional football players have a union?

My answer is a strong "yes."

Pro football—and the New York Giants—were unusually good to me during my eight seasons of play.

But I believe players and owners alike realize today that some sort of organization and system of negotiation are needed to provide a greater measure of security for the athletes who devote an important period of their lives to the game.

Alongside baseball, of course, professional football is just out of its infancy. Still it is a financially sound sport, growing every year, and big enough now to start considering protection for players similar to baseball's pension plan. In particular, there is a real need for insurance that will safeguard a player against re-occurrence or complications—after he has left the game—from an injury suffered during his playing career.

Players and fans alike are aware of the occupational hazards of the sport. Surely, some form of protection can be worked out that would cushion players against long-term consequences from game-suffered injuries.

These and other improvements could be helped along by a players'

association, given full recognition by club owners.

I sincerely believe the players and owners can work out a happy solution to the question.

And for those who call this question a "problem," I say we who love the pro game ought to be happy it's with us. For it is the growth and success of the sport that has brought the "problem" on. For a sport that

was buying nothing but red ink not many years ago, that kind of challenge should be a happy one.

Indications are the game will reach new peaks in fan interest—and cash receipts—this year. Last month, more than 90,000 fans turned out for an exhibition game between the Los Angeles Rams and the Washington Redskins. Many millions more sat up until wee hours of the morning to



MEL HEIN
"Greatest" lineman



BRONKO NAGURSKI
Ran own interference

watch the contest on a nationwide television hookup. That's a far cry from that day in the 1920s when a game between the Chicago Bears and the New York Giants drew a "crowd" of 80 persons—just a few more in the stands than there were players on the field!

Franchises in those days sold for as low as \$50. Tim Mara, one of the truly great gentlemen of the game, is said to have paid \$2,500 for the New York Giant franchise, for which he was offered a reported one million dollars after the game had gained financial success.

The early promoters who had enough faith in pro football's crowd-pleasing qualities to gamble on its success deserve plenty of credit for giving us the sport.

And the early stars, playing for "peanuts" by today's standards, justified the owners' faith and "made" the game.

Grange Boosted Interest

One of the important turning points in the pro sport's favor was when Harold (Red) Grange signed in 1925 with the Chicago Bears. Grange's legendary feats as a collegian attracted thousands to see him play pro ball, and the game enjoyed its first really favorable national attention. It has grown from that time on.

Grange was just winding up his great career during my rookie season with the New York Giants. Although he is remembered best for his sensational offensive play, my memory of Red is as a defensive standout. He and Sammy Baugh were two of the top defensive backs of all time.

The remarkable Baugh, of course, was the greatest offensive football player in terms of being able to move a team downfield. When Sam couldn't

get the team to move the ball, he moved it himself. Cleveland's Otto Graham was right up there next to Baugh in ability to get his team into scoring ground.

One reason the pro sport has continued to gain in popularity is the way it has gained in tempo through the years. The pros strike fast and furious. Twenty years ago, 15 forward passes were the average in a game. Today, a team that throws less than 30 risks criticism from its followers for a "conservative ground game."

Anybody who tries to name the all-time great runners of pro football is begging for argument. The sport has had scores of ball-luggers who could rip off great chunks of yardage. But the two I remember as being the most devastating were Cliff Battles, who played with Boston and Washington, and Steve Van Buren of the Philadelphia Eagles.

Well do I recall my introduction to Mr. Van Buren. Ken Strong of the Giants had been warned not to put the opening kick-off where Steve could get his hands on it. But the ball slipped off Ken's foot and went straight to the former Louisiana State back, and Van Buren tore straight through all of us for a touchdown.

Of course, when you're talking about runners you can't miss mention of the great Bronko Nagurski, the only ball carrier I ever saw who could run his own interference. Bronko just bowled over the unfortunate players who got in his way.

When the subject gets around to linemen, there is no question in my mind who was the best of them all. I'd have to give the nod to my old teammate, Mel Hein, who played center for the Giants from 1932 through 1945, giving him the second longest pro tenure behind Baugh's 16 years.

Hein weighed a bruising 240, but he was fast enough to defend against the best ends the league could field. He was all-pro for 10 years. Mel also was one of the most popular players in the league—with opponents as well as teammates, which is surprising in view of the treatment he gave opposing teams on the field.

His Only T.D.

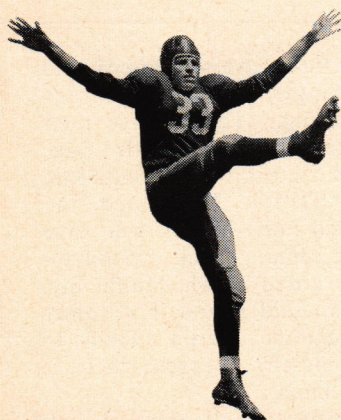
I recall well the only touchdown Hein scored in his long career. In the playoff between the Giants and the Green Bay Packers in 1938, Mel grabbed a Packer pass and scooted 60 yards for the score in a game we won, 23-17.

One of the questions a player is asked most frequently after he's left the pro game is: "Do the players go all-out in every game?"

That's a loaded question, and ball players can't be blamed if they resent it.

A player who doesn't give the pro game everything he has simply won't be around very long. Another thing, most of the professionals play the game because they like to play. It's been that way all along. In the late 1930s, there still were pro players who were paid as little as \$80 a game.

Moreover, the pro player who tried loafing would be set straight by his teammates. In one important game a number of years ago, the field captain noticed something obviously wrong with the way the team's offense was sputtering. Time was called, and inquiries made. It developed two of the players were giving half-hearted effort to their assignments because of a beef over their contracts. They were given a choice: On the next play, they could feign injury and be taken from the game, or the captain would lead them to the bench. After the next play, there were two prostrate



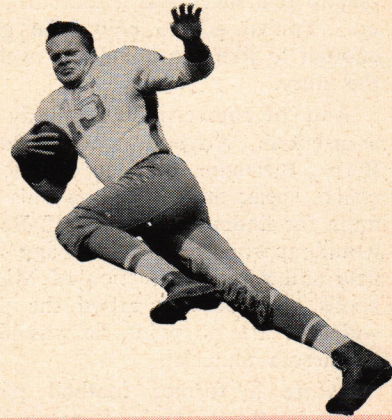
SAMMY BAUGH
He "moved" the ball!



RED GRANGE
Great on defense, too



CLIFF BATTLES
One of top runners



STEVE VAN BUREN
A hard man to stop

players on the field. Substitutions were made, and the team went on to win the game.

The pros play to win with the same spirit as collegians.

Another subject that comes in for much discussion these days is the practice of a coach sending in plays. This actually has helped speed up the game, and make for more interesting action. And you have to admire a man like Paul Brown of the Cleveland Indians, who perfected the technique, when he obviously is calling a play in full view of 60,000 fans. He's taking the responsibility—and he takes the rap if it fails.

But I suspect that signal-callers occasionally over-rule the play from the bench. If the man running the team knows there is a factor involved which the observer in the press box and the bench cannot be aware of, he can take responsibility for "shaking off the signal," so to speak.

As a signal-calling halfback, I shook off the signal, when conditions warranted, of Steve Owens, second to none as a coaching great. All coaches expect their field generals to be resourceful.

Indeed, a good mind is as essential to success in the pro ranks today as a good pair of shoulders and strong legs. Defensive and offensive patterns are getting more intricate all the time, and they demand quick thinking.

They also require level heads. I still think the best piece of advice ever given me came from the lips of Pete Guzy, who was the first man to interest me in the sport back at Superior, Wis., high school.

"Never let anger get the best of you," Pete said. "Too much temper can spoil the best of natural ability."

Ability to keep your head and, a genuine love of the game are elementary to real success as a football player. You've got to enjoy the game enough to like the knocks as well as the glory.

And, of course, a strong body still is essential. Anybody who has heard Bernie Bierman, the great Minnesota coach, speak probably knows his formula for finding grid material. Bernie would approach a boy plowing in a field and ask the direction of Minneapolis. If the boy raised the plow with one arm to point, he was likely Minnesota material.

Before a former football player can leave the room, he is pressed for "predictions." The fact that you once

About the Writer

BYRON (WHIZZER) WHITE, a star at Colorado and later for the Detroit Lions, watched Alphonse (Tuffy) Leemans in action for the first time and said, "there's the greatest football player in the world!"

White's estimation of Leemans is shared by many who followed his career with the New York Giants from 1936-44.

Leemans was the first rookie to win a spot on the all-pro team. That followed his spectacular play in the All-Star game of 1936, which Tuffy regards as the most satisfying contest of his career. Here's why:

At George Washington University, Leemans had turned in amazing performances. His friend, GW Publicist John Espey bombarded the nation's sportswriters with reports on Leemans' feats, yet Tuffy was not named to many of the leading All-America teams. Drafted by the Giants, he completely dominated the all-star game in 1936, which ended in a 7-7 tie. Football writers "ate crow," and took on new respect for Espey's reports.

Today, Leemans is a successful Washington, D. C., insurance man and

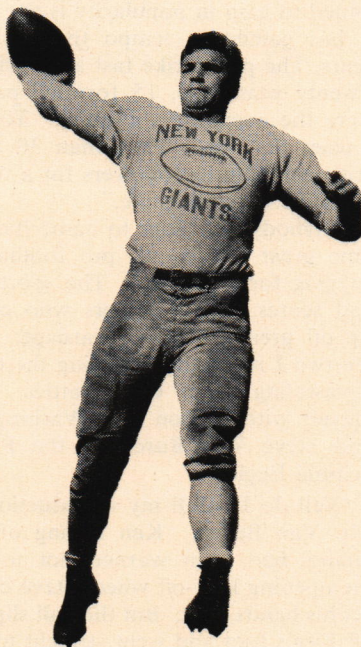
coaches Archbishop John Carroll High School's football team, where he has a highly respectable record.

He also is president of the Washington Touchdown Club and an enthusiastic booster of the club's charity program. Since its founding, Leemans will tell you, the Touchdown Club has raised well over \$300,000 for charitable purposes, mostly for underprivileged youths. Recently, when a school for underprivileged children called for 70 pairs of roller skates, Leemans dug into the project with the same eagerness—and success—as he used to carve up opposing lines when he wore a Giant uniform.

Though the Washington Touchdown Club has no formal bank account, it is one of the most successful in the nation and gives annually the world's greatest sports dinner. Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn has never missed one, and last year Vice President Richard Nixon attended.

Characteristically, the Touchdown Club has had as its guests the biggest names in sports—and also grade school hopefuls. And to emphasize that "sport's the thing," it last year had as guest speaker a coach who had won four games and lost 65 during his career!

Obviously, love of the game among "old pros" like Tuffy Leemans never dies—and doesn't even fade away, happily for a lot of youngsters!



wore a helmet somehow puts your head in better shape for prognosticating. But I'm as eager and enthusiastic as the next fan and am always willing to go swinging on the limb.

This year should see my "alma mater," the New York Giants, under the able coaching of another former teammate, Jim Lee Howell, again win the Eastern Division title, especially if they can have the amazing luck of again going through the season without losing either of their two running stars, Frank Gifford and Alex Webster.

The fight for the western title should be a humdinger, with the Chicago Bears prevailing. They'll have their jerseys scorched in the title race, though, by such teams as the Baltimore Colts, the Detroit Lions and the San Francisco Forty-Niners, who have the greatest running back around today in the gifted Hugh McIlhenny.

There, I've said it and if it comes back to haunt me, there's nobody to blame but myself. Because there is one thing I know:

Today's pro football game is fast, furious and totally unpredictable.

WHAT'S NEW?

Brake Lock Supplies Safe Holding Power

All automotive, truck or bus hydraulic systems regardless of make, model, year or capacity can utilize a new hydraulic parking lever lock manufactured by a Minnesota firm. Manually operated, this brake lock does not interfere with normal brake operation. To set, the operator simply raises the lever and steps on the foot pedal, thus supplying safe holding power. All necessary fittings are packaged with the unit.

Completely Automatic Mobile Radiotelephone

A completely automatic "dial-direct" mobile two-way radiophone system is now available. Consisting of a dial radiophone in a vehicle, the system employs a two-way radio system as a carrier to the local telephone company installation. An automatic transmitter-receiver base station is interconnected with the local telephone system also. Only two telephone lines are required to interconnect the base station equipment with the telephone company's central office, one line being used for calls from telephone to radio and the other from radio to telephone. Calls may also be made between two vehicles. Calls are made from the vehicle by simply dialing a number within a local telephone system. Also, anyone within that system can call the vehicle in the same manner as when making a house-to-house call.

Wide Versatility of Body Repair Plastic

A Michigan firm has developed a new plastic paste for automotive repairs which the manufacturer states can be used for filling in body dents, repairing rotted out rocker panels or any other confined areas of the body. To obtain backing, larger holes can first be filled with steel wool. The plastic spreads like putty, hardens like metal and holds its bond. Resistant to acids, alkalis, greases, salt air and common solvents, the material feathers out and can be sawed, filled or drilled without pulling from the re-

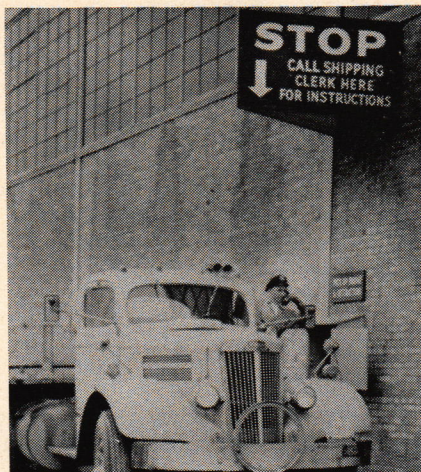
pair. It will not rust, rot, corrode or dry out and is unaffected by heat or cold.

Traffic Control System Simple and Efficient

A unique traffic control system which enables truck drivers to be routed to proper docks without leaving their vehicles for instructions has been developed in Illinois.

On his arrival at the warehouse, the driver announces his presence by means of a telephone installed within easy reach of the truck cab. The truck dispatcher on the other end of the wire issues docking instructions to the driver. He may be told to drive to a designated dock or, if no docks are open, to pull into the adjacent parking lot. Here he will await further instructions to be announced over a loud speaker system.

This airport-style traffic management system enables top efficiency in loading and unloading operations. The flow of the firm's products is virtually uninterrupted by traffic snarls that would otherwise plague a busy industrial depot. The system also prevents the possibilities of a traffic jam on the main thoroughfare where the plant is located.



Total cost of this time and trouble saving installation was negligible. Cost of this telephone was \$3.50 and the loud speaker \$250. The phone costs 75c monthly to operate.

Superior Visibility Of Emergency Lamp

That it produces a brilliant spread beam visible in excess of 800 feet even in bright sunlight is the claim made by its manufacturer for their new emergency lamp. Designed with a special high intensity 7-inch shatter-

proof lucite plastic one-piece lens, the lamp is 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches deep, 7 inches wide and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The lenses are mounted on a heavy stamped base with a die cast frame.

Palm Grip Increases Power of Screwdriver

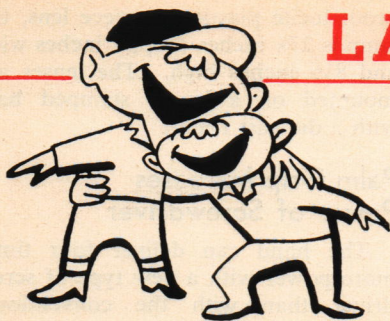
The hand can deliver four times more power with a new type of screw driver than with the conventional model. A grip fitting into the palm of the hand makes this added power possible and from this grip a shaft slips into a square socket in the handle of the screwdriver. Slippage and screw-head damage are claimed by the manufacturer to be eliminated by this tool which permits an even, direct pressure and right or left ratcheting. This "either way" ratcheting permits the removal of rusted screws without difficulty. The new screwdriver is a product of Michigan.

Versatile Features of Tray-Loading Device

Hand-hauling goods out of a truck or crawling into the load section of the vehicle can be eliminated by the installation of a new tray-loading device from Florida. Designed for rear-opening vehicles and especially suitable for panel trucks, station wagons and panel sedans, the device occupies the rear deck of the vehicle. Operating on a pair of wide rollers which are underneath it, the tray rests on folding legs when pulled out of the vehicle. It is adjustable in height and the legs are equipped with wheels. Loading or unloading of cargo, whether full or part load, is performed outside the car speedily. Besides this feature, the tray can be tilted and used as a ramp, or in conjunction with a forklift it can also be employed as a pallet.

Aluminum Stair Tread Resists Wear, Corrosion

A new line of aluminum die-cast tread utilizing a slip-proof abrasive nosing has been designed for use in industries where stairs are subjected to extreme weathering or corrosive atmospheres. Concentrated loads are distributed more evenly over all bearing bars because the grating is cast in one piece. Fused aluminum oxide abrasive, metallurgically bonded to the aluminum plate, provides a rough, slip-proof front surface, and further non-skid qualities are built into the stair by means of a nosing of abrasive tread plate.



LAUGH LOAD

Advertising

Tank Truck Driver: "The portions you served me on the way up yesterday were twice as big."

Diner Waitress: "Where were you sitting?"

Tank Truck Driver: "Over near the window."

Diner Waitress: "That accounts for it. Those portions were for advertising purposes."

★

Little Late

"How did you get that black eye?"

"Kissing the bride after the ceremony."

"But that's the custom."

"Yes—but not two years after the ceremony."

★

Judge of Character

The school board of a backwoods country school was paying a visit to the classroom, and the teacher was showing off her pupils.

"Who signed the Magna Charta, Robert?" she asked one boy.

"Please, ma'am, it wasn't me," he said, edging back in his seat.

The teacher was about to pass on to another pupil when an old tobacco-chewing board member interrupted. "Call that boy back," he directed, "I don't like his looks. I believe he did it."

★

A Cad, B'Gad

Traveling Salesman: "I miss my wife's cooking."

Second Salesman: "So do I—every time I can."

★

Make a Difference

A man was taking an examination for a driver's license and one of the questions was:

"What would you do if the driver of a car ahead of you moved an arm up and down?"

The applicant asked:

"Man or woman?"

Works, Too

The fancy questionnaire a household appliance company used to survey Iowa housewives brought equally fancy replies. To the question, "What make of garbage disposal unit do you use?" one woman wrote, "Four hogs."

★

First Things First

A story is making the rounds in Alabama about the dyed-in-the-wool Dixiecrat who attended a meeting at which candidates for delegate to the national convention outlined their views.

When all had spoken, a friend asked, "Well, what do you think now, Lem?"

"Think?" exclaimed the Dixiecrat. "I didn't come here to think. I came here to holler!"

★

Could Be

Beyond the Alps lies Italy and beyond the billboards, America.

★

Bigamist!

"I don't want to see any callers this afternoon," said an executive to his secretary. "If they say their business is important, just tell them that's what they all say."

During the afternoon a woman called and insisted on seeing him.

"I am his wife," she explained.

And the secretary replied:

"That's what they all say."

★

No Contest

The devil was always challenging St. Peter to a game of baseball, but St. Peter never took him up. Finally, the Dodgers, the Giants and the Yanks all went to heaven. So naturally St. Peter called up the devil.

"Now I'll play you that game of baseball," he said.

"You'll lose," said the devil, "you'll lose."

"Oh, yeah," replied St. Peter. "Right now I've got the greatest collection of baseball players you ever saw."

"You'll lose," said the devil. "You'll lose!"

"What makes you so sure we'll lose?"

"Because," laughed the devil, "we got all the umpires down here."

Oh, How True

Joe Mechanic defines war as follows: First you lick 'em, next you feed 'em, and then you finance 'em.

★

Persuasive

"Well," said Jack, "Joe finally married that red head."

"What got into him?" queried Bill.

"Buckshot," replied Jack.

★

Obvious Omission

The sign in the window of the highway diner read: "\$500 to the truck driver who orders something we can't furnish." A hungry driver sat down at a table and said to the waitress, "Bring me an elephant ear sandwich." Hurrying to the kitchen, she said to the chef, "Better get ready to fork over 500 clams. There's a truck jockey outside who wants an elephant ear sandwich."

"What!" bellowed the chef, "You mean to tell me we're out of elephant ears?"

"No, we're not out of elephant ears," replied the waitress, "but we ain't got no more of them big buns."

★

Wise Guy

Tank Truck Driver: "When I go to bed for forty winks, I always see yellow and green lights before my eyes."

Diner Waitress: "Did you ever see a psychiatrist?"

Tank Truck Driver: "No, only yellow lights and green lights."

★

Brief Obit

A reporter for the truck line paper was instructed to use fewer words in his stories. On his next assignment he wrote, "John Smith struck match to see if any gas was in tank. There was. Age, 32."

★

One Track Mind

Traffic Cop: "Hey you, didn't you hear me whistle?"

Sweet Young Thing: "Yes, darling, but you're wasting your time. I'm already engaged."

★

Knows 'em All


"I don't like Bill. He knows too many naughty songs."

"Does he sing to you?"

"No, but he whistles them."

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



(From *Teamsters' Magazine*, September, 1907)

Labor Day Reflections

Thirteen years ago, on June 28, 1894, Congress approved a resolution making Labor Day a legal holiday. The official recognition of labor in the United States was viewed as the concern of both the rich and the poor. Prospects were good



for a broadening aura of harmony between capital and labor.

"Employer and employed," wrote Margaret Scott Hall, "are alike interested. Representatives from the breadwinners of many homes compose the vast parade. No wonder the personal interest of assembled multitudes centers in the attractive display of the various crafts. Though comparatively a newly appointed holiday, it is annually observed as universally and enthusiastically as its program is carefully prepared and executed. Though recently added to the roster of national holidays, Labor Day's celebration has almost attained to the popularity of Independence Day anniversaries."

The writer did not view differences of opinion between labor and management as a sign of eternal discord between the two groups but as "evidence of a striving toward better conditions."

"Christianity's benign influence," wrote Miss Hall, "is at work among the rich and poor; organization's broad sympathies and fraternal ministrations are impressing the lives of the people, and Federation, harmonizing and concentration, is the very agency required for the righteous adjustment of prevailing forms and customs."

"To love well and labor faithfully merits approval on earth and in heaven, and evidently the people are cultivating these graces."

"Our Labor Day celebration clearly outlines the signs of the times, and though the ideal age has not yet appeared, the pleasant outlook for the future is not discouraging."

This month, as members of our union celebrate the 63rd anniversary of the founding of Labor Day, we might pause and give thanks to the men and women who fought and sometimes died so that we and our families might live to enjoy and prosper in a social climate where the working man is necessary and considered an essential segment of our society.

Where Are Our Schools?

This month our nation's youths will return to school. Many of our children completed their past semester in crowded, worn out schools. This fall our children will return to the same schools and work under the same conditions, except, there will be more children in the same old school.

Elementary and secondary schools, estimates say, will enroll 39,094,000 pupils in the coming school year—1,563,000 more than in 1956. For institutions of higher education the rise will be even greater, proportionately. Together, public and private institutions are expected to enroll 3,450,000 in the regular session of 1957-58—an increase of 200,000 over the year just ended.

Because of these crowded conditions and the hardship it imposes on our children, many of them will become discouraged and drop out of school. Where

will they go? Some to work, perhaps, others to a life of crime. And yet there are organizations, such as the United States Chamber of Commerce, who says there is no need for Federal appropriations for schools.

This business of not enough schools is not something that came up overnight. It has been a lingering, malignant condition that has steadily worsened.

A contributor, writing on the conditions in his day, asked: "How long will it be before we shall have a government for the people, that will give us the only thing worthwhile in this world—equal opportunity?"

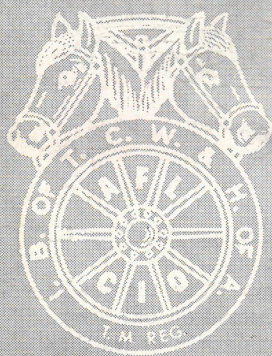
"Do you know what the chance of the average boy is for a complete education?



Read a few statistics, prepared by G. Stanley, statistician:

"A hundred boys enter the public school. Fifty of them drop out before completing the fourth grade—when they are only 10 or 11 years old."

The writer lists poverty as the reason for these children dropping out of school and into premature work—"a poverty born of injustice and bad government." We still have the same problems, 50 years later.



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